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Vendor Payments for Medical Assistance

Public Assistance Provisions for Navajo and Hopi Indians

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# Social Security in Review

**I**N PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, case loads for aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and general assistance continued upward in March; for the first time since mid-1945, however, the number of recipients of old-age assistance declined. The decrease, which nationally was small, was caused by a substantial drop in cases in California, where payments to all old-age assistance recipients under 65 years of age were discontinued. The February rolls had included about 16,000 persons 63 and 64 years old. Resulting reductions in expenditures in California also accounted for most of the \$1 million decrease for old-age assistance costs in the country as a whole, though a substantial cut in Oklahoma also affected the total. In order to keep expenditures within State income, Oklahoma imposed a lower administrative maximum (\$50) for March only, pending the use of the lower assistance standards that became effective April 1.

For aid to dependent children, substantial changes in two States in the average payment—one a decrease and one an increase of about the same amount—resulted from adjustments in standards. A reduction to the State standard in the allowance for clothing and possibly for other items in Denver County, Colorado, pulled the average State payment down by \$3.19. In Connecticut, where new higher standards comparable to those used in old-age assistance are being put into effect as cases receiving aid to dependent children are reviewed, the average payment went up by \$3.46.

General assistance rolls went up sharply in Michigan. Nearly all the increase has occurred in the three counties—one of which includes Detroit—directly affected by the Chrys-

ler strike. The State's expenditures went up 50 percent above the February total, and the average payment rose \$12. Further increases were anticipated for April.

Although the strike in the coal-mining industry was settled early in March, the full effect of the settlement was not felt in Pennsylvania's assistance rolls until too late to have a marked effect on the month's totals.

New public assistance cases opened because of the discontinuance of benefits from the United Mine Workers' Welfare and Retirement Fund fell to below 1,300 or only about half the number added in February, continuing the rapid decline that began the first of the year.

**OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS** insurance benefits amounting to \$59 million were being paid at the end of March to almost 2.9 million persons. A year earlier, benefits totaling \$49 million were being paid to 2.4 million beneficiaries.

During March, monthly benefits were awarded to 65,200 persons, 13 percent more than in February. Primary and wife's benefits accounted for nearly half the rise, although all types of benefits showed some increase. More awards to aged widows were made than in any previous month.

Monthly benefit awards during the first quarter of 1950 totaled 177,900, an increase of 12,500 over the preceding quarter and only 2,900 less than the record high reached during the second quarter of 1949.

**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION** throughout the Nation improved in March. According to the Bureau of the Census, the number of workers in the

employed labor force rose almost 600,000, to 57.6 million, and unemployment dropped by about the same amount. The improvement was to a large extent seasonal, as farm activity and other outdoor work picked up.

For unemployment insured under the State systems, about the same number of initial claims were filed in March as in February, and weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims showed a 2.5-percent rise. When allowance is made for the longer workmonth, however, new unemployment dropped 13 percent and continuing unemployment, 11 percent.

Largely because of administrative factors, more workers (2.1 million) received unemployment benefits in an average week in March than ever before in the history of the State programs; the total amount of benefits paid also reached a new high, \$187.2 million. For the third successive month, however, the average weekly check for total unemployment declined. From a high of \$21.31 in December, it dropped to \$20.90 in March.

Insured unemployment under all three unemployment programs—State and railroad insurance and veterans' unemployment allowances—declined for the second consecutive month.

## *Unemployment Insurance in the Netherlands*

On July 1, 1950, the first compulsory unemployment insurance law in the Netherlands is scheduled to become effective. The law, which was promulgated September 9, 1949, provides for compulsory coverage, with specified exceptions, of persons earning 6,000 guilders or less a year.

## Selected current statistics

[Corrected to May 9, 1950]

Item	March 1950	February 1950	March 1949	Calendar year	
				1949	1948
<i>Labor Force</i> <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)					
Total civilian.....	61,675	61,637	60,814	62,105	61,442
Employed.....	57,551	56,953	57,647	58,710	59,378
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance.....	33,600	33,500	34,100	34,300	35,300
Covered by State unemployment insurance.....	31,300	30,800	31,600	31,500	32,900
Unemployed.....	4,123	4,684	3,167	3,395	2,064
<i>Personal Income</i> <sup>2</sup> (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total.....	\$222.7	\$219.1	\$210.2	\$209.8	\$211.9
Employees' income <sup>3</sup> .....	137.1	134.8	134.0	135.1	134.9
Proprietors' and rental income.....	43.7	44.1	45.2	44.8	49.5
Personal interest income and dividends.....	17.9	17.6	17.0	17.3	16.2
Public aid <sup>4</sup> .....	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8
Social insurance and related payments <sup>5</sup> .....	7.3	7.0	7.2	6.2	5.5
Veterans' subsistence allowances <sup>6</sup> and bonuses.....	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5
Miscellaneous income payments <sup>7</sup> .....	12.2	11.0	1.6	2.1	1.5
<i>Old-Age and Survivors Insurance</i>					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: <sup>8</sup>					
Number (in thousands).....	2,862	2,825	2,442		
Amount (in thousands).....	\$58,957	\$58,074	\$48,853	\$655,852	\$543,623
Average primary benefit <sup>9</sup> .....	\$86.17	\$86.12	\$85.69		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number.....	65	57	68	682	506
Amount.....	\$1,476	\$1,315	\$1,486	\$15,343	\$12,748
<i>Unemployment Insurance</i>					
Initial claims (in thousands).....	1,203	1,207	1,458	17,660	10,918
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands).....	9,748	9,504	8,996	102,612	(*)
Weeks compensated (in thousands).....	9,089	8,111	7,746	86,638	42,695
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands).....	2,097	2,028	1,786	1,666	821
Benefits paid (in millions) <sup>10</sup> .....	\$187	\$167	\$152	\$1,737	\$793
Average weekly payment for total unemployment.....	\$80.90	\$81.00	\$19.99	\$80.47	\$19.05
<i>Public Assistance</i>					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance.....	2,760	2,762	2,553		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families.....	635	622	509		
Children.....	1,612	1,581	1,300		
Aid to the blind.....	94	94	87		
General assistance.....	659	634	491		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance.....	\$43.94	\$44.30	\$43.14		
Aid to dependent children (per family).....	73.29	73.37	73.61		
Aid to the blind.....	46.20	46.19	44.58		
General assistance.....	50.30	48.71	49.59		

<sup>1</sup> Continental United States only; estimated by the Bureau of the Census except for employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance, which is estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and employment covered by State unemployment insurance, estimated by the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor. For employment covered by unemployment insurance, monthly figures represent employment in a specific pay period and annual figures, employment in an average pay period; otherwise, monthly figures represent employment in a specific week and annual figures, employment in an average week.

<sup>2</sup> Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

<sup>3</sup> Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind in the continental United States, pay for Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad, other labor income (except compensation for injuries), mustering-out pay, and terminal-leave pay. Military pay includes the Government contribution to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Civilian wages and salaries represent net earnings after employee contributions under social insurance and related programs have been deducted.

<sup>4</sup> Payments to recipients under the 3 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

<sup>5</sup> Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workers' compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

<sup>6</sup> Under Servicemen's Readjustment Act.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

<sup>8</sup> Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

<sup>9</sup> Data not available.

<sup>10</sup> Gross: annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks.

## Recent Publications\*

### General

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Methods of Family Living Studies: Report Prepared for the Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, September 1949.* (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 17.) Geneva: The Office, 1949. 63 pp. 40 cents.

JONES, HELEN DUDENBOSTEL. *Fiscal and Budgetary Phases of Research: A List of References.* Washington: U. S. Library of Congress, General Reference and Bibliography Division, 1949. 33 pp. Processed.

NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION. 1949 *Proceedings of the Forty-second Annual Conference on Taxation, Held Under the Auspices of the National Tax Association at Boston, Massachusetts, September 19-22, 1949.* Sacramento, Calif.: The Association, 1950. 619 pp. \$6.75.

Includes Trends in Federal Taxation and Expenditures Since 1920, by Kenyon E. Poole; Significant Trends in State and Local Taxation, by Fred Bennion; Techniques in Computing the Geographical Incidence of Federal, State, and Local Taxes, by Raymond E. Manning; Federal-State Fiscal Problems, by Thomas J. Lynch; and Federal Grants-In-Aid Versus Separate Revenue Sources, by Alfred G. Buehler.

SCHMIDT, EMERSON P. "Financial and Economic Aspects of Social Security." *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, New York, Vol. 171, Feb. 23, 1950, p. 19 f. 30 cents.

Twentieth Century Economic Thought. Glenn Hoover, editor. New York: Philosophical Library, Inc., 1950. 819 pp. \$12.

Includes Social Security—Fair Words or Buttered Parsnips? by Jo

(Continued on page 17)

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# *Vendor Payments for Medical Assistance*

by RUTH WHITE\*

*Dependent children, the aged, and the blind—the special groups recognized by Congress as having need for assistance—include large numbers of sick and handicapped persons, and sickness or disability is often the only reason that recipients of general assistance have had to apply for aid. Necessary medical care for these recipients and for a fifth group—those who need help only to take care of medical expenses—is provided by many States by means of direct payments from public assistance funds to the suppliers of medical services. The Federal Government does not share in making payments to vendors.*

THE States meet all or part of the cost of medical care supplied to recipients of public assistance and other needy persons through payments from assistance funds directly to physicians, dentists, hospitals, or other individuals or institutions. Since the assistance payments reported each month in the BULLETIN represent money payments only, they do not show, for most States, total expenditures made from public assistance funds to or on behalf of needy individuals or families.

Because of the great diversity among States and localities in financing and administering medical assistance, it has not been feasible to obtain reports of expenditures on a comparable basis for all States. In some States, medical costs for recipients of the special types of public assistance may be met from general assistance funds or from other monies specifically appropriated or allocated for this purpose. Frequently States using such funds to pay medical bills do not classify expenditures by the type of case receiving care. Usually some of the funds are spent for medical care for individuals or families that are able to meet their ordinary expenses but need help in paying large medical bills.

As experience has been gained in planning and administering medical aspects of assistance programs, there has been increasing flexibility in a number of States in the use of funds appropriated for a specific program. These States may now use such funds

not only to make money payments to recipients but to pay vendors for all or part of the costs of medical services supplied. In the States that meet all costs for recipients of a specific program from funds for that program, data on vendor payments made during a month on behalf of such recipients are generally available.

Consideration has been given by the Bureau of Public Assistance to the possibility of obtaining monthly data for those States that would be able to report amounts expended for medical services, classified by type of assistance case served. A number of difficulties are present, however, in any such reporting scheme; one is the unavoidable lag in presentation and payment of medical bills. At best, bills for services given in one month are presented at the beginning of the next month and frequently are not paid until the following month. In many instances, bills are not presented so promptly, or they may be accumulated for payment on a quarterly or other basis. Inclusion of monthly data on vendor payments, therefore, may result in erratic changes in total and average payments that do not represent any actual change in the level of assistance payments.

Accordingly, as an alternative to monthly reporting, assistance agencies have been requested to report semiannually the amount of vendor payments for medical care and, if possible, to classify these expenditures by type of case receiving services. A total of 37 States reported expenditures made for this purpose during 1949. Twenty-three of these

States classified their expenditures to show payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance,<sup>1</sup> and a few States distributed a part but not all expenditures by type of case served. For other States, only the totals were reported; for some, no data are available. A few States reported costs incurred for cases receiving general assistance. Most general assistance agencies, however, have not been able to separate costs for cases receiving general assistance from payments for care supplied to individuals receiving medical assistance only.

The following analysis presents the data that have been reported for the calendar year 1949. Average expenditures per assistance case have been shown for those States and programs for which information by type of case is believed to be complete or substantially so. Data for the States in which all or a large share of expenditures were not distributed by type of assistance case are presented in a summary table, with no attempt at analysis.

## *Special Types of Public Assistance*

*Effect on amount of average payment if vendor payments for medical care are included.*—Table 1 shows the average monthly amount of assistance made available to recipients of the special types of public assistance in the 23 States during the calendar year 1949, and the effect on these payments of including vendor payments for medical services as well as money payments to recipients.<sup>2</sup> For most States, data on vendor payments for medical services do not represent

<sup>1</sup> Data not available for all programs in each of the 23 States.

<sup>2</sup> For some States, the amount of the average payments for one or more of the special types of public assistance would be increased further if supplemental payments from general assistance funds for maintenance were included. Except for aid to dependent children in a very few States the amount of such supplementation is believed to be small.

\* Division of Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

Table 1.—Special types of public assistance: Average monthly payments to recipients and monthly payments to vendors for medical services, by program, 23 States, 1949<sup>1</sup>

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to dependent children				Aid to the blind			
	Total amount	Money payments to recipients	Payments to vendors for medical services		Total amount	Money payments to recipients	Payments to vendors for medical services		Total amount	Money payments to recipients	Payments to vendors for medical services	
			Average per recipient	As percent of money payments			Average per family	As percent of money payments			Average per recipient	As percent of money payments
Connecticut.....	\$59.74	\$55.49	\$4.25	7.7	\$106.98	\$103.19	\$3.79	3.7	\$52.42	\$50.71	\$1.71	3.4
Delaware.....	—	—	—	—	72.99	72.42	.57	.8	—	—	—	—
Illinois.....	47.27	43.76	3.51	8.0	100.22	98.62	1.60	1.6	48.51	45.86	2.65	5.8
Indiana.....	39.03	35.13	3.91	11.1	60.68	58.15	2.53	4.4	40.95	37.35	3.60	9.6
Kansas.....	49.52	47.40	2.12	4.5	88.09	83.14	4.95	6.0	52.20	49.52	2.68	5.4
Massachusetts.....	62.14	61.47	.67	1.1	114.70	113.35	1.35	1.2	—	—	—	—
Minnesota.....	48.48	44.07	4.41	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri.....	42.66	42.64	.02	(2)	53.54	53.47	.07	.1	—	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	* 46.89	42.41	* 4.48	10.6	* 84.62	84.48	* 1.14	.2	* 51.30	51.07	* .23	.5
New Hampshire.....	48.01	43.31	4.70	10.9	96.38	87.34	9.04	10.4	50.65	46.29	4.36	9.4
New Jersey.....	47.60	47.55	.05	.1	86.99	84.11	2.88	3.4	52.18	52.16	.02	(2)
New Mexico.....	* 35.44	35.03	* 1.41	1.2	* 53.23	52.41	* 1.82	1.6	* 37.72	37.25	* .47	1.3
New York.....	58.08	53.42	4.66	8.7	113.54	108.63	4.91	4.5	64.08	59.94	4.14	6.9
North Dakota.....	47.95	46.49	1.46	3.1	99.14	98.68	.46	.5	47.43	47.18	.25	.5
Ohio.....	47.64	46.72	.92	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon.....	51.76	49.53	2.23	4.5	104.81	101.93	2.88	2.8	58.33	56.13	2.20	3.9
Pennsylvania.....	41.58	40.00	1.58	4.0	94.44	91.81	2.63	2.9	40.85	39.92	.93	2.3
Rhode Island.....	46.03	44.94	1.09	2.4	87.64	85.51	2.13	2.5	51.50	50.90	.60	1.2
South Dakota.....	* 40.07	38.09	* 1.98	5.2	* 61.09	59.75	* 1.34	2.2	* 35.74	35.01	* .73	2.1
Virginia.....	20.34	20.30	.04	.2	44.37	44.25	.12	.3	27.80	27.76	.04	.1
Washington.....	* 74.17	66.84	* 7.33	11.0	* 150.28	135.58	* 14.70	10.8	* 85.44	78.04	* 7.40	9.5
West Virginia.....	25.33	24.21	1.12	4.6	49.92	48.39	1.53	3.2	28.89	27.81	1.08	3.9
Wisconsin.....	46.14	41.76	4.38	10.5	103.53	96.15	7.38	7.7	49.05	45.34	3.71	8.2

<sup>1</sup> Data not available for all programs for each of the 23 States.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Some expenditures from general assistance or other funds, not allocated by

program, may be chargeable to these cases; amounts probably small except in Washington.

total expenditures for that purpose and therefore cannot be used to make interstate comparisons of the cost of medical services.

In some States a small per capita expenditure probably indicates that little medical care was provided through assistance funds; in other States, per capita costs were small because a large share of the medical bill was met through money payments to recipients.<sup>3</sup> In Massachusetts, New Jersey, and North Dakota, for example, money is usually made available to recipients of old-age assistance to enable them to pay their medical bills. The inclusion of vendor pay-

ments for medical care therefore results in only a slight increase in the average amount of assistance in these States.<sup>4</sup> In Minnesota, where about two-thirds of the medical bill for aged recipients is met through vendor payments, the average assistance payment is increased by \$4.41, or 9 percent, when payments to vendors are included.

In seven States—Connecticut, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin—vendor payments for medical care supplied to aged recipients averaged more than \$4 per case per month. The inclusion of these expenditures increases the average amount of assistance going to old-age assistance cases by 8 percent or more. In these States, part of the medical bill is met through money payments to recipients. Washington, however, meets all costs except those for nursing home care in private institutions

through payments to vendors. Under the prepayment plan in operation in that State, each local assistance agency pays to the county medical service bureau \$2.50 a month for each person receiving assistance. The medical service bureaus supply all physicians' services, including services by surgeons and other specialists and all diagnostic X-ray and laboratory procedures. The average monthly amount of vendor payments for medical care per case receiving assistance therefore includes the \$2.50 per recipient, plus amounts paid by the agencies for drugs, hospitalization, and other services supplied to recipients.

In the other 15 States, the monthly average amount of vendor payments for old-age assistance cases ranged from a low of only 2 cents in Missouri to \$3.91 in Indiana (table 1). Except in Indiana, Illinois, and South Dakota, the inclusion of these amounts increases the average payment by less than 5 percent.

Two of the 15 States, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, make payments directly to suppliers of medical serv-

<sup>3</sup> In 1946—the only year for which data are available—vendor payments represented less than one-fourth of total costs for old-age assistance cases in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, and North Dakota; from one-fourth to less than one-half in Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Oregon. In Indiana, such payments accounted for about four-fifths of the total, and in Pennsylvania and West Virginia only vendor payments were made. Data are not available for other States included in this analysis.

<sup>4</sup> In 1946, vendor payments represented only 3 percent of total medical expenditures for aged recipients in Massachusetts, 1 percent in New Jersey, and 15 percent in North Dakota.

Table 2.—Special types of public assistance: Maximums on money payments to recipients and source of funds for vendor payments for medical services, by program, 23 States, 1949<sup>1</sup>

State	Old-age assistance			State	Aid to dependent children			State	Aid to the blind				
	Maximum on money payments to recipients <sup>2</sup>	Source of funds for vendor payments			Maximums on money payments <sup>3</sup>	Source of funds for vendor payments			Maximum on money payments to recipients <sup>2</sup>	Source of funds for vendor payments			
		Old-age assistance	General assistance			Aid to dependent children	General assistance			Aid to the blind	General assistance		
States with maximum						States with maximums							
Ill.	\$65	X		Del.	\$50-15-15-15-15-12 to 150	X		Ill.	\$65	X			
Ind.	50	X		Ind.	50	X		Ind.	50	X			
Minn.	55	X		Mo.	27-18	X		Nebr.	60	X			
Mo.	50		X	Nebr.	55	X		N. H.	51	X			
Nebr.	55	X	X	N. Mex.	65-10 to 125	X	X	N. Mex.	55	X	X		
N. H.	51	X		S. Dak.	50-15	X		S. Dak.	50				
N. Mex.	55		X	W. Va.	27-18	X		Va.	45				
N. Dak.	90	X	X					W. Va.	50	X			
Ohio	55	X						Wis.	60	X			
S. Dak.	50		X										
Va.	50		X										
W. Va.	50		X										
Wis.	50	X											
States with no maximum						States with no maximums							
Conn.			X	Conn.	X		X	Conn.		X			
Ill.				Ill.			X	Kans.			X		
Kans.			X	Kans.				N. J.		X			
Mass.		X		Mass.				N. Y.					
N. H.				N. H.				N. Dak.		X			
N. J.				N. J.				Oreg.					
N. Y.		X		N. Y.				Pa.		X			
Oreg.				N. Dak.				R. I.					
Pa.		X	X	Oreg.				Wash.			X		
R. I.		X		Pa.									
Wash.		X	X	R. I.									
		X		Va.									
				Wash.									
				Wis.									

<sup>1</sup> Data not available for all programs for each of the 23 States.

<sup>2</sup> As of September 1949. For aid to dependent children, maximums are amounts for successive children in the family; Delaware and New Mexico have family maximums.

ices for all care given to recipients of assistance.<sup>5</sup> The vendor payments reported for all programs therefore represent the total cost of medical services supplied to recipients in these States.

In aid to the blind, vendor payments for medical services per assistance case were usually less—both absolutely and when related to money payments—than those for old-age assistance.

For aid to dependent children, information on vendor payments for medical assistance is available for 21 States. Inclusion of the vendor payments increases the average family assistance payment by less than 3 percent in 12 States, and from 3 to 8 percent in seven States. In New Hampshire and the State of Washington the increase was more than 10 percent. In Washington the inclus-

ion of \$2.50 for each person in the aid to dependent children cases, plus expenditures for care not provided by the medical service bureaus under the prepayment plan, brought the average cost per family to almost \$15. In New Hampshire the average expenditure of \$9 per family represented the cost of most medical services supplied to the families. The absolute amount of vendor payments per case was higher for aid to dependent children than for old-age assistance in most States. Because of the higher money payments to families under the program for aid to dependent children, however, vendor payments as a proportion of money payments under that program were less than the corresponding percentage in old-age assistance.

Since the circumstances under which each method of payment was used were not always the same for the two programs, vendor payments do not represent the same share of total medical costs for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. In-

<sup>5</sup> In Pennsylvania the cost of hospitalization and nursing home care is not met from assistance funds; West Virginia provides services only for cases with acute illnesses or in emergencies.

<sup>3</sup> Payments above maximums may be made to provide for medical needs.

<sup>4</sup> Payments above maximum may be made to provide for care in a nursing or convalescent home or for nursing care in own home.

formation available for some States for 1946 indicates that agencies are more likely to make vendor payments for services supplied to aid to dependent children cases than to old-age assistance and aid to the blind cases.<sup>6</sup>

The methods of payment for medical service have doubtless been affected by the provisions in the assistance titles of the Social Security Act. In aid to dependent children, Federal maximums on payments are so low that money for medical services can seldom be included within the maximums. On the other hand, it is frequently possible to include small amounts for medical services within the higher Federal maximums

<sup>6</sup> In 1946, vendor payments represented less than one-fifth of total costs for aid to dependent children cases in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, and North Dakota; in Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia such payments accounted for from 90 to 100 percent of the total and in Kansas and New Mexico, for 67 and 50 percent, respectively.

for old-age assistance and aid to the blind, particularly for those recipients who have resources in addition to their assistance payments.

To obtain the greatest advantage from Federal funds, amounts are sometimes included in assistance payments to enable recipients to pay large medical bills on an installment basis. Because this arrangement is troublesome to recipients, suppliers of service, and assistance agencies alike, it has been discontinued in some States. When large bills are incurred, some agencies make payments directly to the vendors, even when there are no State maximums on payments to recipients. A number of States make vendor payments for bills outstanding when a recipient dies. The volume of such payments is, of course, highest in old-age assistance.

Policies regarding method of paying for medical services vary not only from State to State but also among the local units within a State. While some State agencies specify how payment should be made for all or selected services, others permit local agencies to determine the method of meeting the cost of some or all services. The local agencies may be required to meet as large a share of the costs as possible within either State or Federal maximums on payments to recipients but may be permitted to determine for themselves the method of paying bills that cannot be met within these maximums. In the States in which local agencies may determine the method of payment, there is wide variation among the counties in the per capita amount of

vendor payments and the share of the total medical costs met in this way.

The following tabulation shows the States for which data on vendor payments for medical services are available ranked by the amount of average payments, including both the money payment to recipients and vendor payments for medical services. The figures in parentheses show the rank of the States when only the money payment to the recipient is considered.

Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind
Wash. (1)	Wash. (1)	Wash. (1)
Mass. (2)	Mass. (2)	N. Y. (2)
Conn. (3)	N. Y. (3)	Oreg. (3)
N. Y. (4)	Conn. (4)	Conn. (7)
Oreg. (5)	Oreg. (5)	Kans. (8)
Kans. (7)	Wis. (8)	N. J. (4)
Minn. (11)	Ill. (7)	R. I. (6)
N. H. (13)	N. Dak. (6)	Nebr. (5)
N. Dak. (9)	N. H. (10)	N. H. (10)
Ohio. (8)	Fa. (9)	Wis. (12)
N. J. (6)	Kans. (14)	Ill. (11)
Ill. (12)	R. I. (11)	N. Dak. (9)
Nebr. (15)	N. J. (13)	Ind. (14)
Wis. (16)	Nebr. (12)	Pa. (13)
R. I. (10)	Del. (15)	N. Mex. (15)
Mo. (14)	S. Dak. (16)	S. Dak. (16)
Pa. (17)	Ind. (17)	W. Va. (17)
S. Dak. (18)	Mo. (18)	Va. (18)
Ind. (19)	N. Mex. (19)	
N. Mex. (20)	W. Va. (20)	
W. Va. (21)	Va. (21)	
Va. (22)		

In old-age assistance the positions of the five States that ranked highest and the six that ranked lowest in the amount of money payments to recipients are unchanged when vendor payments for medical care are included in the average. A few States change position rather drastically, however. New Jersey, for example, ranked sixth in size of money payments to recipients; since vendor payments were small in relation to those made in some other States, it moved to eleventh place when these payments are considered. Rhode Island moved from tenth to fifteenth place. States moving up somewhat in the scale when vendor payments are included are Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin. In aid to the blind, also, a number of States change position in the rank when vendor payments for medical services are included in the average.

Because of the wide range among the States in average money payments to families receiving aid to dependent children, there is little change in the

position of the States when arrayed by amount of assistance, including and excluding vendor payments for medical care. In absolute amounts, there is, of course, considerable change for some States.

*Source of funds.*—A number of States have flexibility in the use of funds appropriated for a specific program. Even in some States with maximums on money payments to recipients, program funds are used to make vendor payments for medical care. In a few States, moreover, payments in excess of the usual maximum may be made to recipients with medical needs.

In 13 of the 22 States reporting data on old-age assistance there were maximums on money payments to recipients under the program (table 2). In eight of these States—Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin—old-age assistance funds may be used to make vendor payments for medical assistance; in four of them, money payments above the usual maximum may also be made to recipients to meet medical requirements. In most of these eight States, payment of hospital bills and probably of other large medical bills was more likely to be made to vendors than payments for less costly services. Six States that had maximums on payments to recipients relied on general assistance or other funds to pay the part of the medical bill that could not be met within the maximum, and West Virginia used general assistance funds to pay for all medical services supplied to recipients. Nebraska and North Dakota made vendor payments from both old-age assistance and general assistance funds.

The nine States that did not have maximums on payments chose to meet part of the medical bill through payments to vendors. Five of these States used old-age assistance funds for this purpose, and three made all vendor payments from general assistance funds. Washington made such payments for all programs from a separate appropriation for this purpose. Oregon, one of the States using general assistance funds, usually meets medical needs for cases with chronic illnesses through the money payments to recipients; services for other cases are supplied through

Table 3.—General assistance: Average monthly payments to cases, 6 States, 1949

State	Total amount	Money payments to cases <sup>1</sup>	Payments to vendors for medical services	
			Average per case	As percent of money payments
Massachusetts	\$57.50	\$51.26	\$6.24	12.2
Missouri	31.28	31.21	.07	.2
Pennsylvania	58.00	55.68	2.32	4.2
Rhode Island	61.61	57.64	3.97	6.9
Virginia	22.59	22.49	.10	.4
West Virginia	20.35	18.90	1.45	7.7

<sup>1</sup> May include payments in kind.

vendor payments from general assistance funds.<sup>1</sup> In Kansas, medical assistance may be provided through payments to recipients or to vendors. If the latter method is used, however, the cost is met from general assistance funds.

Nine of the 18 States for which data on aid to the blind are available make all vendor payments from funds appropriated for that program (table 2). The States using general assistance or other funds for old-age as-

sistance recipients needing medical care also rely on these funds to pay for part of the medical care of recipients of aid to the blind.

In aid to dependent children, vendor payments were made from funds for that program in 12 of the 21 States for which data are shown in table 2. Eight States always make vendor payments from general assistance funds. Nebraska uses both general assistance and aid to dependent children funds, although money payments above the usual maximum may be made to families with medical requirements. General assistance funds probably represented a very small share of total expenditures for

families of aid to dependent children in this State.

### General Assistance

Information on vendor payments for medical services supplied to cases receiving general assistance is available for only six States (table 3). The amounts reported probably represent the major share of medical costs incurred for these cases. Payments for medical services in Massachusetts averaged more than \$6; in Rhode Island almost \$4. In Pennsylvania and West Virginia the averages were \$2.32 and \$1.45, respectively.

(Continued on page 10)

Table 4.—Vendor payments for medical services, by type of case receiving services, 37 States, 1949

State	Total vendor payments	Payments on behalf of recipients of—					All other payments <sup>3</sup>
		Old-age assistance <sup>1</sup>	Aid to dependent children <sup>1</sup>	Aid to the blind <sup>1</sup>	General assistance and medical care only <sup>2</sup>		
					Total <sup>1</sup>	General assistance	Medical care only
Total, 37 States	\$80,771,571	\$35,441,012	\$10,170,011	\$841,823	\$16,278,622		\$18,040,103
Alabama	10,262	4,388	2,013	147			3,714
Arkansas	198,305						198,305
Colorado	1,125,524	214,128	103,768	1,420			806,208
Connecticut	2,409,422	874,385	162,980	3,831	1,368,226		
Delaware	3,574		3,574				513,987
Hawaii	513,987						
Illinois	9,680,155	5,346,727	478,710	144,428	3,710,150		
Indiana	4,305,508	2,351,914	286,314	79,802	1,587,478		
Iowa	1,424,998		107,996	26,763	498,467		701,772
Kansas	2,139,685	950,382	307,815	24,780	839,660		17,048
Louisiana	11,688	89	6,580	522	4,527	\$4,380	\$138
Maine	939,174						939,174
Massachusetts	2,563,935	760,305	190,122		1,613,508	1,613,508	
Michigan	5,285,248						5,285,248
Minnesota	4,518,261	2,919,451					1,598,810
Missouri	81,792	30,430	18,754		32,608	12,997	19,611
Montana	1,103,728	396,710	44,214	13,266	187,513	44,820	142,603
Nebraska	1,451,118	1,279,204	8,505	1,587			164,822
Nevada	587,109						587,109
New Hampshire	572,596	401,758	154,338	16,500			
New Jersey	1,169,495	15,155	176,400	126	135,066	135,066	842,112
New Mexico	199,870	46,320	48,643	2,526	73,096	44,056	29,285
New York	9,847,961	6,533,042	3,126,979	187,940	(*)		1,025,173
North Carolina	1,025,173						
North Dakota	374,847	154,054	9,420	355	211,018		
Ohio	6,126,520	1,387,690	287,465	16,507			4,434,858
Oregon	1,495,050	615,325	110,564	10,204	758,957		
Pennsylvania	4,505,000	1,682,000	1,509,000	171,000	1,143,000	1,143,000	
Rhode Island	455,516	127,757	84,357	1,126	242,276	234,297	7,979
South Carolina	63,548						63,548
South Dakota	542,951	284,296	32,307	1,830	198,774		25,744
Utah	556	106	200		250	250	
Virginia	49,168	9,234	9,353	635	29,946	5,118	24,828
Washington	10,727,517	6,060,986	1,913,871	64,363	2,688,297		
West Virginia	760,363	320,977	243,319	11,824	184,243	70,898	113,345
Wisconsin	4,171,510	2,008,550	732,604	59,424	770,932		
Wyoming	330,597	65,679	12,840	917			251,161

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete for some States; amounts not distributed by type of case included in "all other payments."

<sup>2</sup> For some States, expenditures for cases receiving general assistance and those receiving medical care only not reported separately.

<sup>3</sup> In most States includes payments, not distributed by type of case, made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance, general assistance, and medical care only, usually from general assistance funds; no expenditures made from these funds for old-age assistance cases in Ohio, or for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children cases in New Jersey. In Minnesota expenditures from these funds for old-age assistance cases were probably very small.

<sup>1</sup> Includes costs of burials.

<sup>2</sup> A small amount of these expenditures chargeable to the special types of public assistance.

<sup>3</sup> For 6-month period, July–December 1949.

<sup>4</sup> Expenditures for medical services (\$1,991,436) include both money payments to recipients and payments to vendors; data on distribution by method of payment not available.

<sup>5</sup> For January–June, excludes cost of operation of county medical institutions; part of this cost—possibly \$1 million—was chargeable to recipients of assistance, including cases receiving medical care only.

# *Public Assistance Provisions for Navajo and Hopi Indians: Public Law 474*

by WILBUR J. COHEN\*

**O**N April 19, President Truman approved Public Law 474, providing for the rehabilitation of Navajo and Hopi Indians. Section 9 of this law provides for increasing the Federal share of public assistance payments for needy Indians of these tribes who reside on reservations or on allotted or trust lands and who are recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, or aid to the blind. The new law becomes effective July 1, 1950. It provides that with respect to assistance payments for these Indians the Federal Government will pay, in addition to its regular share under titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act, 80 percent of the State's regular share. The maximums for individual payments specified in the Act apply to these payments.

Thus, in a payment of \$20 to a needy individual, the regular State share is \$5 and the Federal share is \$15. For Navajo and Hopi Indians the Federal Government will pay \$4 additional (80 percent of the \$5 State share) or a total of \$19 out of the \$20 payment. The Federal share in such a payment would thus be increased from 75 percent to 95 percent. In a \$50 payment the Federal share would be increased from \$30 to \$46, or from 60 percent to 92 percent.<sup>1</sup> The accompanying table illustrates the effect of section 9 on public assistance payments to Navajo and Hopi Indians.

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<sup>1</sup>The above figures and those in the table are used only as general illustrations of the amount of Federal participation. They are based on hypothetical individual payments, whereas actually, under the basic formula of the Social Security Act, the Federal percentages are not applied to individual payments but rather to the average payments of a State under each title. That part of any payment for a month in excess of \$50 to an aged or blind recipient and in excess of \$27 with respect to one dependent child in a home and \$18 with respect to each of the other dependent children in a home is not counted in computing the averages.

## *Legislative History*

The first form (S. 1407) of the legislation that became Public Law 474 was introduced on March 25, 1949, by Senators O'Mahoney, Hayden, Chavez, McFarland, and Anderson. Companion bills, H. R. 3476 and H. R. 3489, were introduced in the House of Representatives.<sup>2</sup> S. 1407 passed the Senate on July 6, 1949, with amendments, and passed the House with some further amendments on July 14, 1949.<sup>3</sup> In the Conference Committee a new provision dealing with increased Federal grants to the States for public assistance to Navajo and Hopi Indians was included in section 9. The Conference Report was accepted in both the House and the Senate on October 3, and the bill was then sent to the President. The President vetoed the bill on October 17, 1949,<sup>4</sup> but his veto message did not contain any objection to the public assistance provisions of the bill.

The Senate deleted the provisions of the bill to which the President objected and passed a new bill, S. 2734, on October 18, the day after the veto was received. Immediate consideration of the bill in the House on October 19 was objected to by Representative Kean, a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means.<sup>5</sup>

With the adjournment of Congress, S. 2734 went over to the second session in 1950. The House passed the bill on February 21, 1950, with several amendments, one of which

<sup>2</sup>For the history of legislative proposals before 1949 see *Hearings Before a Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on S. 1407* (81st Cong., 1st sess.), pp. 3-7. Hearings were also held on H. R. 3476 by the House Committee on Public Lands.

<sup>3</sup>For proceedings in the House see *Congressional Record* (daily edition), July 14, 1949, pp. 9682-92.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., Oct. 17, 1949, pp. 15119-20.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., Oct. 19, 1949, pp. 15243-46.

changed the method of determining the Federal share of public assistance payments to the two tribes. However, this amendment was based upon an erroneous interpretation of section 9 and in effect made the entire public assistance provision inoperative.<sup>6</sup> The Conference Committee therefore deleted certain language from the amended section 9 and thus restored the section's effectiveness.<sup>7</sup> The Conference Report was adopted by the House on April 6, 1950, and by the Senate on April 10. The President signed the bill on April 19, 1950.

The basic issue as to whether Indians should be given public assistance entirely at Federal expense or on the same basis as other individuals has been the subject of lengthy debate. When the House added the provision to S. 1407 to make all Indians within the Navajo and Hopi reservations subject to the laws of the State in which they live, it became necessary to consider whether this same principle should be applied to public assistance recipients or whether it should be modified in some way. The following quotation from the Conference Committee Report describes the difference of opinion between the two houses:

The House conferees insisted upon section 9, but the Senate conferees wanted it eliminated for the reason that the extension of State laws would obligate the States to make available the benefits of the State social security laws to reservation Indians, an obligation which has not been assumed by New Mexico and Arizona for two reasons: First, they have not admitted their liability, claiming that under the enabling acts and Federal laws the Indian was an obligation of the Federal Government. Second, because of the large Indian population, the States strenuously urged

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., Feb. 21, 1950, p. 2129.

<sup>7</sup>See Conference Report on S. 2734, *Congressional Record* (daily edition), Apr. 5, 1950, p. 4835.

their financial inability to meet this obligation.<sup>8</sup>

The Conference Report also explains the justification for the "80-percent formula":

Less than 20 percent of the Navajo and Hopi Indians speak the English language. The States have indicated their willingness to assume the burden of administering the social security laws on the reservations with this additional help. The Conference Committee was of the opinion that this was a fair arrangement particularly in view of the large area of tax-free land and the difficulty in the administration of the law to non-English-speaking people, sparsely settled in places where there are not adequate roads; and that it would be of particular advantage to the Indians themselves. This arrangement can and no doubt will be changed as soon as the Indians are rehabilitated. Both States assume full responsibility for nonreservation Indians at the present time.

The percentage to be paid by the States under this section, other than the cost of administration, is the same as was worked out in a conference at Sante Fe, New Mexico, between representatives of the Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the offices of the Attorney General of the States of Arizona and New Mexico, and the State Department of Welfare of the States of Arizona and New Mexico, on April 28 and 29, 1949. At this conference, it was agreed that the net cost to the State would not exceed 10 percent of the total cost incurred by the Federal and State Governments in aid to needy Indians (aged, blind, and dependent children). This is the agreement under which the States are now operating. However, it is the opinion of the Conference Committee that the Indians would be greatly benefited by the States' assuming full responsibility for the administering of this law, and it would assure a continued assistance which would not be dependent upon appropriations through the Bureau of Indian Affairs from year to year.

Before the passage of the Social Security Act, the Federal Government assumed full responsibility for needy reservation Indians, and there is strong argument that the Federal Government still has full responsibility for their care. The additional

<sup>8</sup> House Report 1338 to accompany S. 1407, Sept. 22, 1949, p. 7.

#### *Federal share of illustrative public assistance payments to needy members of the Navajo and Hopi tribes*

Law	Federal share of payment, by specified amount							
	To aged or blind individual				To 1 dependent child		To 3 dependent children	
	\$20	\$40	\$50	\$60	\$27	\$54	\$83	\$106
Social Security Act Amendments (1948) - Public Law 474 (1950)	\$15.00 19.00	\$25.00 37.00	\$30.00 46.00	\$30.00 46.00	\$16.50 24.90	\$16.50 24.90	\$40.50 58.50	\$40.50 58.50

cost of the extension of social security benefits not heretofore assumed by New Mexico and Arizona is only part of the cost of the extension of State laws to the reservations. Therefore, the Conference Committee is of the opinion that the amendment which was adopted is a fair and equitable division of the expense.<sup>9</sup>

The 80-percent formula embodied in Public Law 474 is based upon a formula proposed in bills S. 691 and H. R. 1921, introduced in both houses on January 27, 1949, for all Indian "wards" in any State. Testimony was given before the House Committee on Ways and Means in favor of H. R. 1921,<sup>10</sup> but the Committee did not report that bill out nor did it include any special provision for Indians in the social security bill, H. R. 6000, reported out by the Committee.

#### *Historical Background*

On several occasions Congress has given consideration to legislation affecting Indians receiving public assistance under the Social Security Act. In 1935 when the original social security bill was being considered in the Senate, a provision for payment by the Federal Government of the full cost of Indian pensions was passed by the Senate as an amendment to the pending bill. The proposed amendment provided for a new title in the Social Security Act making payments to Indians "a pension from the United States in the sum of \$30 per month."<sup>11</sup> This amendment was

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

<sup>10</sup> *Hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means on H. R. 2892* (81st Cong., 1st sess.), pp. 791-801.

<sup>11</sup> *Congressional Record*, June 18, 1935, p. 9540; see also letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stating that he was "in sympathy with this proposal," pp. 9540-41.

sponsored by Senator Norbeck of South Dakota. It was dropped, however, by the Conference Committee and was not included in the final law.

In a special report of the Social Security Board on proposed changes in the Social Security Act, which President Roosevelt submitted to the Congress in January 1939, the Board stated as follows:

A number of States have a considerable Indian population, some of whom are still wards of the Federal Government. The Board believes that, with regard to certain Indians for whom the Federal Government is assuming responsibility in other respects, and who are in need of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, or aid to dependent children the Federal Government should pay the entire cost. If this provision is made, the Board should be authorized to negotiate cooperative agreements with the proper State agencies so that aid to these Indians may be given in the same manner as to other persons in the State, the only difference being in the amount of the Federal contribution. The Board believes that it should also be given authority to grant funds to the Office of Indian Affairs for this purpose, if that appears more desirable in certain circumstances.<sup>12</sup>

The House Committee on Ways and Means, however, did not include any provision concerning Indians in the 1939 social security bill. The Senate Committee on Finance considered an amendment affecting Indians but did

<sup>12</sup> *Hearings Relative to the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 Before the House Committee on Ways and Means* (76th Cong., 1st sess.), February 1939, p. 15. The Secretary of the Interior also urged that "social security benefits for Indians be administered as a part of the general plan for the citizens of the United States" (*Hearings Before the Senate Committee on Finance on H. R. 6635*, 76th Cong., 1st sess., June 1939, p. 272).

not report it out. On the floor of the Senate, an amendment was offered which provided that "notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Social Security Board shall not disapprove any State plan under titles I, IV or X of this act because such plan does not apply to or include Indians."<sup>13</sup> This amendment passed the Senate but was deleted by the Conference Committee and was not included in the final 1939 law.

The Social Security Administration has consistently interpreted the Social Security Act to mean that a State public assistance plan could not legally be approved if that plan discriminated against any citizen of the United States on account of race. Twenty-four of the 26 States in which there are Indians residing on reservations provide public assistance under the Social Security Act to these individuals. In Arizona and New Mexico, however, questions have been raised over the years by both State agencies as to whether reservation Indians were to be included in the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act.

The immediate factors that led to the inclusion of the public assistance provisions in section 9 of Public Law 474 first made themselves felt on April 17, 1947. On that date the State Board of Public Welfare of New Mex-

ico refused the application of a Navajo Indian for old-age assistance on the grounds that reservation Indians were not a responsibility of the State Welfare Department "just as long as they are under the complete jurisdiction of the Indian service and insofar as the expenditure of State money for their welfare is concerned." At about the same time the Arizona State Department of Public Welfare also took a position that it would not make payments to reservation Indians.

The Social Security Administration discussed the subject with the State agencies in an effort to resolve the conflict between the position they had assumed and the requirement of the Social Security Act that assistance must be available to all eligible persons within the State. Discussions continued over a period of time, and the States were informed that the continued receipt of Federal funds for their public assistance programs was dependent on whether the State programs were operating in conformity with the principle that applications are to be accepted from all who apply and assistance granted to all eligible persons. During the same period the Bureau of Indian Affairs made some payments, as their funds permitted, to needy Indians in the two States.

Finally, after all efforts to bring the States into conformity with the requirements of the Social Security Act had failed, the Commissioner for Social Security, after due notice, held hearings to determine whether there

was a failure by New Mexico and Arizona to operate their plans in accordance with sections 4, 404, and 1004 of the Social Security Act. A hearing on New Mexico was held on February 8, 1949, and on Arizona on February 15, 1949. Before findings or determination based upon these hearings were made, the arrangements described in the quotations from the Conference Report on S. 1407 were completed at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on April 28 and 29, 1949, and assistance was provided for reservation Indians in these two States. It was the purpose of Public Law 474 to solve, by congressional action, the problems raised in the hearings before the Social Security Commissioner.<sup>14</sup> As stated in the Conference Report on the bill, the Committee felt that efficient operation could be more definitely assured if the State were to administer the entire program for needy Indians rather than share the responsibility with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

<sup>13</sup> On December 27, 1949, the Arizona State Board of Public Welfare adopted a resolution stating that it would not discontinue its policy of excluding crippled reservation Indian children in the provision of treatment services. The Commissioner of the State department in transmitting the Board's resolution to the Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration stated that it was "necessary to sever our connections." No Federal funds have been paid to Arizona under part 2 of title V of the Social Security Act since December 22, 1949.

<sup>14</sup> Congressional Record, July 13, 1939, pp. 9027-28.

#### VENDOR PAYMENTS

(Continued from page 7)

Missouri and Virginia spent little money for this purpose.

#### Total Vendor Payments

Table 4 shows the total amount of vendor payments made by assistance agencies for services supplied to recipients of assistance and other needy individuals in 37 States. Assistance agencies in these States spent more than \$80 million for this purpose during the calendar year 1949. If data were available for all States, the total might be as much as \$85 million. In most of the States that did not report any expenditures for vendor pay-

ments for medical care, some expenditures for this purpose were made by local authorities from general assistance or other local public funds. In two jurisdictions, the District of Columbia and Maryland, recipients of assistance and other needy individuals received medical care under programs administered by public health agencies.

Expenditures shown in table 4 as medical assistance do not include the cost of medical eye-care programs or of services for crippled children, which are administered in some States by State public welfare agencies. Expenditures from appropriations for other specific types of medical services are included, if re-

sponsibility for administration rests with the same agency that administers the public assistance programs and if expenditures are made on behalf of recipients of assistance.

The amount reported for Arkansas, for example, represents State funds for hospitalization of needy persons. These funds are administered by the same State and local agencies that administer the public assistance programs and may be used to meet the cost of hospital care both for recipients of assistance and for other needy persons. Similarly, State hospital aid funds in Maine, local funds for the "afflicted adult hospitalization" program in Michigan, and county

(Continued on page 28)

# Notes and Brief Reports

## Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1948-49

Federal aid to State and local governments takes a variety of forms, of which grants are of the greatest financial importance. Regular Federal grants to States and to local governments have tended to increase almost continuously over the years. Total grants, both regular and emergency, have gone up substantially since the fiscal year 1935-36. In 1948-49, they amounted to \$1.8 billion, as compared with \$1.5 billion in the fiscal year 1947-48, \$1.2 billion in 1946-47, and \$1.0 billion in 1939-40 (table 1). Grants have been greater in recent years for all major functions except, of course, emergency relief. Total grants in 1948-49 were about twice the prewar and wartime levels.

The scope of the grant data presented in the accompanying tables has been widened this year to include direct grants to local governments for such purposes as public housing, community facilities, and maintenance and operation of schools in areas congested as a result of wartime development. In previous years, only grants from the Federal Government to the States have been included. Grants to local governments in 1948-49 amounted to some \$48 million or less than 3 percent of the total for the year.

A small part of the grants for some programs—school lunch programs and hospital construction, for example—are made to private nonprofit agencies or institutions as well as to agencies of State and local governments. When the programs are operated primarily through agencies of government, they have been included here. On the other hand, when the grants go primarily to nongovernmental agencies and institutions, as in the case of veterans' re-use housing, they have been excluded from these tables. The distinction is in some cases difficult to make because of the lack of sufficiently detailed data and because the situation may change from year to year.

Similarly, we have attempted to

confine consideration to grants for Federal-State or Federal-local programs. Here again, the line cannot always be drawn clearly, and the question of the intent of the grant may require examination. Grants for the reimbursement of administrative expenses for veterans' unemployment and self-employment allowances and for supervision of on-the-job-training have been excluded because these programs are administered by the State employment security agencies for the Federal Government. The administration grants constitute full reimbursement for expenses incurred by the State in performing these functions.

Grants-in-kind—for education of the blind, for part of the school lunch grants, and for removal of surplus agricultural commodities—and emergency grants have been included when

they meet the criteria set up.

Grants for public assistance payments and administration, \$928 million in 1948-49, constituted 51 percent of total grants in that year. These grants have grown steadily and substantially each year since their inception, although in 1948-49 they amounted to but one-half of the emergency relief grants made in 1934-35 (table 1).

Grants for administration of unemployment insurance and employment service have also grown relatively steadily. There was an apparent decline in amount during the war when no grants for employment service administration were made because the State employment services were being federally operated during those years. With the return of the employment offices to State administration in November 1946, the annual increases in these grants were resumed. They currently add up to more than twice their prewar amount.

Table 1.—Federal grants to State and local governments, by purpose, fiscal years 1934-35 through 1948-49

Fiscal year	Total	Assistance payments and administration <sup>1</sup>	Emergency relief <sup>2</sup>	Employment security administration <sup>3</sup>	Health services <sup>4</sup>	Other welfare services <sup>5</sup>	Education <sup>6</sup>	All other <sup>7</sup>	
								[In thousands]	
1934-35	\$2,196,577	—	\$1,857,400	\$1,257	—	\$1,516	\$12,722	\$323,592	
1935-36	995,138	\$28,424	476,513	3,068	\$4,389	2,117	13,322	467,305	
1936-37	808,668	143,934	1,722	11,484	12,758	3,089	15,651	620,030	
1937-38	800,466	216,074	484	45,939	15,329	3,655	24,625	494,359	
1938-39	1,029,557	246,898	—	62,858	14,754	3,893	25,411	675,743	
1939-40	965,239	271,135	—	61,539	21,873	4,558	25,137	581,001	
1940-41	858,591	330,408	—	65,632	25,870	5,078	25,620	405,984	
1941-42	827,478	374,568	—	74,034	29,057	5,541	25,811	318,467	
1942-43	850,996	395,623	—	36,480	30,396	5,824	26,158	356,514	
1943-44	806,926	404,948	—	35,229	60,223	8,616	25,644	362,272	
1944-45	864,905	410,364	—	33,730	78,555	9,670	25,131	307,454	
1945-46	840,096	439,132	—	54,547	71,169	13,361	25,341	236,549	
1946-47	1,187,478	613,831	—	99,252	63,134	98,757	31,145	281,359	
1947-48	1,452,644	718,359	—	133,610	55,309	91,968	35,813	417,504	
1948-49	1,814,751	927,897	—	140,314	66,646	98,843	36,981	544,100	

<sup>1</sup> Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind under the Social Security Act.

<sup>2</sup> Federal Emergency Relief Administration grants.

<sup>3</sup> Unemployment insurance administration under the Social Security Act beginning 1935-36; employment service administration, 1934-35 through December 1941 and from Nov. 16, 1946, to date.

<sup>4</sup> Maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and public health services under the Social Security Act from 1935-36 to date; from inception of the programs to date: venereal disease, tuberculosis, and cancer control, emergency maternity and infant care, mental health, and hospital survey and construction.

<sup>5</sup> Child welfare services under the Social Security Act from 1935-36 to date; vocational rehabilitation and State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors from 1934-35 to date; from 1946-47 to date, school lunch program; for 1942-43, community war service day care.

<sup>6</sup> Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, and State and municipal marine schools from 1934-35 to date; emergency Office of Education grants from 1935-36 to 1940-41; and maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas from 1946-47 to date.

<sup>7</sup> Agricultural experiment stations and extension work from 1934-35 to date and under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 from 1947-48 to date; forest-fire cooperation from 1934-35 to date and wildlife restoration from 1938-39 to date; supply and distribution of farm labor from 1942-43 to date; removal of surplus agricultural commodities under sec. 32 of the Act of Aug. 24, 1935, from 1935-36 to date; Federal annual contributions to public housing authorities from 1939-40 to date; regular and emergency highway construction from 1934-35 to date; Federal airport program from 1947-48 to date; Public Works Administration grants and liquidation thereof from 1934-35 on; wartime public works, community facilities works, and disaster and emergency relief beginning 1941-42.

Source: Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Combined Statements of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government, and other Treasury reports. Grants for part of the school lunch program for 1946-47 and for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities for 1935-36 through 1946-47, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The higher amounts of Federal grants for health, hospital, and welfare programs reflect both the growing number of aided functions and the expansion of existing programs. Health grants were larger in 1944-45 than in 1948-49, however, because of the emergency maternity and infant care program, which reached its peak in the earlier year. Nonemergency health grants have since been broadened to include the functions of mental health, cancer control, hospital survey and planning, and hospital construction. A significant wartime addition to federally aided welfare functions has been the national school lunch program, presently accounting for the great bulk of Federal welfare grants for purposes other than assistance.

Grants for education have increased slightly since the war period as a result of the program for maintenance and operation of schools in war-congested areas. Regular Federal grants for education under permanent statutory authorization have remained at about the same level since 1940-41.

Grants for all other purposes have increased somewhat since the close of World War II but have not achieved the magnitude of the depression years. In 1948-49, they amounted to \$544 million.

Total Federal grants to States and to local governments amounted to \$12.19 per capita in 1948-49 (table 2). When the States are ranked by average 1946-48 per capita income and classified by income group, it becomes apparent that, as State per capita income declines, total grants and grants for most of the major purposes tend to average somewhat higher amounts per capita. In 1948-49, as in most previous years, there was a direct correlation between per capita grants for employment security and per capita income. For assistance payments and administration, other welfare services, education, and, to a lesser extent, health, average per capita grants were highest for the 16 lowest-income States as a group and lowest for the 16 highest-income group of States. Within the income groups, however, there is considerable variation in the per capita grants for all purposes.

Table 2.—*Per capita Federal grants to States and localities, by State and purpose, fiscal year 1948-49*<sup>1</sup>

States ranked by 1946-48 average per capita income	Average per capita income, 1946-48	Per capita grants						
		Total	Assistance payments and administration <sup>2</sup>	Employment security administration <sup>3</sup>	Health services <sup>4</sup>			
					Other welfare services <sup>5</sup>	Education <sup>6</sup>	All other <sup>7</sup>	
Total	\$12.19	\$6.23	\$ .94	\$ .45	\$ .66	\$ .25	\$ .65	\$3.65
Continental United States	\$1,315	12.28	6.34	.95	.44	.65	.25	3.65
High-income group								
Nevada	1,764	10.64	5.59	1.20	.32	.47	.19	2.87
New York	1,760	43.78	4.99	2.81	.90	.64	.97	33.47
Illinois	1,642	10.92	5.88	1.31	.21	.39	.15	1.79
Delaware	1,635	11.92	2.17	1.08	.43	.54	.17	3.10
California	1,628	13.33	8.07	1.61	.24	.50	.12	2.79
District of Columbia	1,624	8.81	1.82	1.16	.63	.18	.10	4.92
Montana	1,624	27.37	8.90	1.27	.73	.84	.49	15.13
Connecticut	1,596	7.37	3.07	1.21	.32	.64	.17	1.97
New Jersey	1,534	6.76	1.98	1.21	.37	.38	.14	2.68
Rhode Island	1,466	11.68	5.30	1.52	.40	.50	.34	3.54
Maryland	1,451	8.10	2.70	1.15	.48	.52	.19	3.06
Massachusetts	1,433	12.03	8.02	1.20	.34	.42	.15	1.90
North Dakota	1,430	21.50	5.08	.76	.69	.69	.44	12.94
Ohio	1,425	9.39	5.66	.83	.28	.46	.18	1.99
Wyoming	1,404	30.28	5.18	1.32	.61	.84	.80	21.03
Washington	1,404	17.48	10.85	1.29	.30	.64	.65	3.75
Middle-income group								
Michigan	1,394	12.48	6.21	.87	.33	.56	.24	4.27
South Dakota	1,392	22.17	6.65	.58	.58	.29	.41	13.67
Colorado	1,362	26.43	14.79	.86	.41	.62	.25	9.48
Pennsylvania	1,338	8.71	4.10	1.02	.25	.41	.17	2.77
Wisconsin	1,332	11.76	5.18	.64	.33	.62	.23	4.76
Nebraska	1,287	14.60	6.77	.58	.40	.56	.31	5.99
Indiana	1,277	8.56	4.31	.70	.30	.64	.20	2.50
Oregon	1,274	13.04	5.26	1.17	.44	.55	.21	5.41
Iowa	1,263	12.85	6.58	.46	.29	.63	.26	4.64
Idaho	1,240	17.44	6.92	1.23	.65	.67	.52	7.45
Minnesota	1,229	13.81	6.77	.81	.35	.66	.23	4.98
Missouri	1,227	16.80	11.67	.55	.27	.59	.23	3.58
Kansas	1,211	15.22	6.95	.63	.43	.63	.37	6.22
Utah	1,171	18.64	7.00	1.21	.64	.95	.36	8.48
New Hampshire	1,165	12.82	4.89	1.35	.44	.59	.40	5.15
Vermont	1,148	16.24	5.70	1.31	.78	.86	.00	6.99
Maine	1,146	12.11	5.65	.02	.58	.54	.35	4.08
Low-income group								
Florida	1,128	14.40	7.51	.69	.71	1.00	.34	4.15
Arizona	1,123	16.93	10.95	.86	.93	.82	.18	3.19
Texas	1,118	20.52	7.43	1.42	.63	.99	.54	9.51
Virginia	1,075	15.55	8.54	.63	.51	.75	.32	4.80
New Mexico	1,030	21.96	7.61	1.17	1.03	.87	.43	10.85
West Virginia	1,027	9.69	4.72	.63	.54	.97	.31	2.53
Oklahoma	941	26.53	19.47	.69	.65	1.05	.38	4.29
Louisiana	909	23.25	17.32	.72	.80	1.05	.22	3.14
Georgia	907	14.31	6.38	.64	.89	1.27	.64	4.49
Tennessee	906	13.77	6.09	.76	.60	.98	.33	5.01
North Carolina	879	9.97	3.56	.69	.72	1.11	.27	3.62
Kentucky	846	10.73	5.21	.48	.70	.99	.29	3.06
Alabama	828	12.05	5.98	.82	.90	1.16	.39	2.80
South Carolina	798	12.87	4.69	.76	.90	1.28	.35	4.89
Arkansas	776	13.90	6.71	.65	.68	1.12	.41	4.33
Mississippi	674	13.77	5.10	.70	1.03	1.29	.40	5.25
Territories and possessions								
Alaska		7.10	.73	.31	.95	1.21	.28	3.60
Hawaii		18.91	6.06	4.02	5.97	.42	1.08	1.36
Puerto Rico		16.39	2.93	.67	.94	.74	.48	10.62
Virgin Islands		3.73		.07	.68	1.34	.20	1.43
		44.72			5.46	2.75		36.52

<sup>1</sup> Grants data are from the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949* and are on a checks-issued basis. Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding armed forces overseas, as of July 1, 1948; for Alaska, they are based on an estimate by the Department of the Interior. Income-payments data used are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1949.

<sup>2</sup> Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind.

<sup>3</sup> Unemployment insurance and employment service administration.

<sup>4</sup> Maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, emergency maternity and infant care, public health services, tuberculosis and venereal

disease control, mental health, hospital survey and construction, and cancer control.

<sup>5</sup> Child welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, and school lunch program.

<sup>6</sup> Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, State and municipal marine schools, and maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas.

<sup>7</sup> Agricultural experiment stations, agricultural extension work, marketing and research, forest-fire cooperation, removal of surplus agricultural commodities, wildlife restoration, supply and distribution of farm labor, annual contributions to public housing agencies, Federal airport program, highway construction, liquidation of PWA grants, disaster and emergency relief, highway emergency grants, and other community facilities grants.

The inverse correlation of per capita grants for many of the major purposes represents considerable progress in the direction of greater equalization of the Federal share of these programs. As recently as 1946-47,

per capita Federal grants for all purposes, for assistance payments and administration, and for education, were highest, on the average, for the middle-income group of States. In both 1947-48 and 1948-49,

the highest per capita grants for these purposes have gone to the low-income States.

For all purposes, the per capita grants for the Territories and possessions are substantially lower than those for the continental United States, chiefly as a result of their exclusion from several regular grant-in-aid programs and their relatively unfavorable treatment under others.

In the aggregate, total grants to States and local governments tend to represent increasingly high percentages of income payments and State tax collections as State income becomes lower. Federal grants in 1948-49 averaged 0.87 percent of income payments; the percentage for the 16 highest-income States, however, was 0.63, while that for the 16 lowest-income States was 1.42 (table 3). Similarly, Federal grants on the average amounted to 21.5 percent of all State tax collections in 1948-49, to 17.4 percent for the 16 highest-income States, and to 27.4 percent for the 16 lowest-income States. Total grants make up a higher percentage of income payments and State tax collections in the large public-land States as a result of the operation of minimum allotment provisions and certain of the allocation formulas. In Nevada, for example, they amounted to 2.61 percent of income payments and 65.3 percent of State tax collections.

Grants administered by the Social Security Administration in 1948-49 amounted to \$1,091 million, or 60.1 percent of all Federal grants. They equaled, on the average, 0.53 percent of income payments and 13.0 percent of State tax collections. Here again, the percentages tended to be larger as per capita income became smaller. Social Security Administration grants, however, as a percentage of total Federal grants were larger for the highest-income States than for the lowest-income States. They constituted but 21.8 percent of total grants to the Territories and possessions as compared with 60.6 percent for the continental United States as a whole. Social Security Administration grants amounted to \$7.33 per capita, on the average, for all States, Territories, and possessions but were only \$1.55 per capita in the Territories and possessions.

Table 3.—*Federal grants to States and localities in relation to income payments and State tax collections, by State, fiscal year 1948-49*<sup>1</sup>

States ranked by 1946-48 average per capita income	Total grants to States			Grants under programs administered by Social Security Administration				
	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of State tax collections	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of State tax collections	As percent of total grants	Per capita
Total Continental United States	\$1,814,751	.87	21.5	\$1,001,282	.53	13.0	60.1	\$7.33
High-income group	640,884	.63	17.4	415,054	.41	11.3	64.8	6.89
Nevada	7,180	2.61	65.3	1,382	.50	12.6	19.2	8.43
New York	112,690	.42	12.6	77,295	.29	8.7	68.6	5.43
Illinois	91,139	.60	20.8	56,496	.37	12.9	62.0	6.77
Delaware	3,575	.68	21.0	1,092	.21	6.4	30.5	3.64
California	137,982	.81	16.0	100,931	.59	11.7	73.1	9.75
District of Columbia	7,599	.52	—	2,829	.19	—	37.2	3.28
Montana	13,987	1.53	14.5	5,391	.59	18.6	38.5	10.55
Connecticut	14,667	.43	14.5	8,706	.26	8.7	60.0	4.42
New Jersey	32,243	.42	16.8	15,571	.20	8.0	48.3	3.27
Rhode Island	8,703	.75	18.2	5,200	.45	11.0	60.8	7.10
Maryland	17,450	.52	12.9	8,765	.26	6.5	50.2	4.07
Massachusetts	55,809	.80	20.8	43,249	.62	16.1	77.5	9.32
North Dakota	12,511	1.46	23.8	4,103	.48	11.1	32.8	7.05
Ohio	73,654	.61	18.3	51,490	.42	12.8	69.9	6.57
Wyoming	8,629	2.03	50.8	2,084	.49	12.3	24.2	7.31
Washington	43,065	1.20	19.4	30,287	.85	13.6	70.3	12.30
Middle-income group	536,769	.88	22.2	310,411	.51	12.9	57.8	7.22
Michigan	72,987	.79	16.1	45,232	.49	10.0	62.0	7.28
South Dakota	13,549	1.41	42.3	4,597	.48	14.4	38.8	7.52
Colorado	31,685	1.85	34.8	19,015	1.11	20.9	60.0	15.86
Pennsylvania	91,272	.60	18.0	54,519	.36	10.7	59.7	6.20
Wisconsin	38,808	.81	19.3	19,691	.41	9.8	50.7	5.97
Nebraska	18,734	.99	40.7	9,669	.51	21.0	51.6	7.54
Indiana	33,522	.61	18.0	19,969	.36	10.7	59.6	5.10
Oregon	21,372	1.00	19.1	10,755	.50	9.6	60.3	6.66
Iowa	33,571	.86	22.4	18,742	.48	12.5	55.8	7.18
Idaho	10,222	1.39	30.1	4,948	.67	14.6	48.4	8.44
Minnesota	40,506	1.02	22.9	22,743	.57	12.8	56.1	7.75
Missouri	65,733	1.25	36.5	47,966	.91	26.6	73.0	12.32
Kansas	28,846	1.18	27.0	14,639	.00	13.7	50.7	7.73
Utah	12,488	1.51	27.2	5,720	.69	12.4	45.8	8.54
New Hampshire	6,704	1.62	27.9	3,402	.52	14.2	70.7	6.51
Vermont	5,894	1.32	29.5	2,686	.60	13.4	45.6	7.40
Maine	10,578	.99	23.7	6,119	.56	13.3	56.3	6.81
Low-income group	617,230	1.42	27.4	361,486	.83	16.1	58.6	8.43
Florida	41,140	1.49	28.4	20,078	1.05	20.1	70.7	11.97
Arizona	14,449	1.76	25.4	6,468	.79	11.3	44.8	9.19
Texas	114,582	1.30	34.2	68,617	.78	20.5	59.9	9.31
Virginia	20,798	.59	15.1	7,990	.23	5.8	38.4	2.62
New Mexico	12,540	1.95	27.9	5,259	.82	11.7	41.9	9.21
West Virginia	18,524	.86	15.8	10,667	.49	9.1	57.6	5.58
Oklahoma	60,876	2.58	40.0	46,692	1.08	30.7	76.7	20.35
Louisiana	60,250	2.32	25.2	47,329	1.82	19.8	78.6	18.27
Georgia	45,300	1.47	37.8	23,075	.75	19.2	50.9	7.29
Tennessee	43,766	1.44	28.2	22,457	.74	14.5	51.3	7.06
North Carolina	37,853	1.07	16.4	17,001	.48	7.4	44.9	4.48
Kentucky	30,632	1.18	26.2	16,979	.65	14.5	55.4	5.94
Alabama	34,969	1.35	29.4	20,619	.80	17.3	50.0	7.11
South Carolina	25,503	1.49	25.3	11,475	.67	11.4	45.0	5.79
Arkansas	26,926	1.61	30.6	14,816	.89	16.8	55.0	7.65
Mississippi	29,111	1.82	31.3	12,964	.81	13.9	44.5	6.13
Territories and possessions	19,868	—	—	4,330	—	21.8	1.55	—
Alaska	1,778	—	—	1,173	—	60.0	12.48	—
Hawaii	8,244	—	—	2,122	—	25.7	4.22	—
Puerto Rico	8,110	—	—	918	—	11.3	.42	—
Virgin Islands	1,207	—	—	117	—	9.7	4.33	—
Undistributed	529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Grants data are from the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949* and are on a checks-issued basis. Income-payments data used are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1949. Tax collection data are for 1949 and are from *State Tax Collections in 1949* (Bureau of the Census) except for the estimates for

Arizona, Indiana, Montana, and New Mexico. Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding armed forces overseas, as of July 1, 1948; for Alaska they are based upon an estimate of the Department of the Interior.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

## British National Health Service Expenditures

The recent publication by the British Government of its proposed budget<sup>1</sup> for the fiscal year 1950-51, including data on 1949-50 expenditures, makes it possible to see in perspective the trend in costs under the National Health Service during the first 2 years of its operation.

Britain's National Health Service went into effect July 5, 1948.<sup>2</sup> The Ministry of Health estimates that as of the beginning of 1950 some 47 million persons, or 95 percent of the population, were covered. Participating in the program were 18,000-19,000 general practitioners (85-90 percent of the total), 9,500 dentists, and practically all the nurses and pharmacists in the country. Hospitals under the Service numbered 2,700.

Gross costs during the first fiscal year of the program, covering a period of 9 months, were £276 million. In the second fiscal year—a full 12-month period—expenditures rose to £449, an increase of 22 percent when adjusted for the difference in the number of months involved. Some items went up threefold or more; others declined, notably those payments made on behalf of hospital liabilities transferred to the Health Service. The very large percentage increases were generally for items that in both years represented a small share of total costs.

More meaningful than the percentage changes is the distribution among the various services of the absolute amount of the increase—£82 million on an adjusted basis. This distribution permits the ready identification

<sup>1</sup> 1950-51 Civil Estimates for the Year Ending 31st March 1951, London, March 6, 1950.

<sup>2</sup> An account of the first year of the program will be found in the Report of the Ministry of Health for the Year Ended 31st March 1949 (Cmd. 7910), London, March 1950. Brief general accounts of the aims of the program and of its background appear in Burnet M. Davis, "The British National Health Service," *Public Health Reports*, Feb. 11, 1949, pp. 161-191, and John S. Morgan and John G. Hill, "A National Health Service in Great Britain," *Social Service Review*, Dec. 1947, pp. 446-477. See also Carl Farman and Catharine Perrins, "The New British System of Social Security," *Social Security Bulletin*, Feb. 1947, pp. 9-19.

of the program elements responsible hospital care, attributable principally for the major growth in costs. The to higher wage and salary scales. results may be examined in the last The increase in dental care costs and column of the accompanying table. in the cost of prescriptions, which has

About 70 percent of the total in-received considerable publicity, recrease was accounted for by hospital, resented 24 and 14 percent respectively of the over-all increase in costs. reflected a large rise in the cost of The rise in general practitioner med-

*Expenditures of the British National Health Service (England, Wales, Scotland), fiscal years 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51<sup>1</sup>*

Item	Actual		Estimated, 1950-51 <sup>2</sup>	Percent- age change, 1949-50 from 1948-49 <sup>3</sup>	Percentage distribution of absolute increase, 1949-50 <sup>4</sup> from 1948- 49
	1948-49 <sup>2</sup>	1949-50			
Total	£ 275,904,542	£ 449,171,732	£ 464,514,400	+22	100.0
Central Health Services Council and standing advisory committees	11,000	3,500	6,000	-76	(0)
Hospital, specialist, and ancillary services	145,077,500	250,755,600	269,966,100	+30	70.3
Advances to regional hospital boards	124,584,000	211,775,000	223,715,000	+28	56.0
Advances to boards of governors of teaching hospitals	18,629,500	31,565,000	34,470,000	+27	8.3
Capital expenditures by the Minister in the acquisition of land, hospitals, and equipment	311,000	2,316,200	3,550,100	+460	2.3
Payments to the Ministry of Pensions	501,000	2,432,000	4,375,000	+268	2.1
Payments to the Ministry of Works		993,000	1,594,000		1.1
Expenses of the Minister in connection with research	33,000	50,800	51,000	+16	(0)
Bacteriological and related services	680,000	972,600	1,330,000	+8	.1
Other <sup>5</sup>	339,000	651,000	881,000	+44	.2
Grants to local health authorities	16,233,000	15,420,000	18,530,000	+13	2.2
General medical and dental services, pharmaceutical services, and supplementary ophthalmic services	90,379,500	158,936,400	156,796,000	+32	47.1
Expenses of executive councils:					
Administration	1,856,000	2,178,000	2,249,500	-12	-.4
General medical services	33,900,000	47,145,000	48,234,000	+5	2.7
Pharmaceutical services	17,715,000	35,350,000	31,003,000	+50	14.3
General dental services	21,800,000	48,648,000	46,565,000	+68	23.9
Supplementary ophthalmic services	14,970,000	25,125,000	28,165,000	+26	6.3
Other expenses:					
Medical Practices Committee	9,250	12,000	12,000	-2	(0)
Dental Estimates Board	211,000	465,000	564,000	+66	.2
Tribunal under sections 42 and 43 of the Acts	1,250	1,300	2,500	-22	(0)
Transferred liabilities	17,000	12,100	1,000	-46	(0)
Training and related services	12,000	63,550	72,600	+298	.1
Training and refresher courses, etc.	12,000	54,050	59,600	+239	(0)
Payments to the General Nursing Council		9,500	13,000		(0)
Other services	30,191,542	23,092,682	19,143,700	-40	-19.7
Compensation for loss of right to sell medical practice	4,550,000	7,740,000	5,680,000	+28	2.1
Superannuation	1,435,000	3,055,000	3,330,500	+60	1.4
Compensation for loss of office	80,000	32,500	47,000	-60	-.1
Central purchase of medical supplies, stores, and equipment	3,600,000	8,043,000	5,860,000	+68	4.0
Liabilities transferred to the Minister	19,855,000	4,562,000	3,081,000	-83	-26.6
Expenses of State mental defective institutions	306,542	459,182	553,200	-13	-.1
Civil defense services		11,000	548,000		(0)
Preliminary expenses of statutory bodies	199,000				-.3
Miscellaneous expenses	76,000	90,000	44,000	-11	(0)

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year covers the 12 months from Apr. 1 to Mar. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Represents 9-month period, July 5, 1948-Mar. 31, 1949.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4</sup> Based on relation of 1949-50 expenditures and full 12-month equivalent of 1948-49 expenditures. The 12-month equivalent for 1948-49 was obtained by a uniform 33-percent inflation of the items in column 1; actually the difference in the time periods affected was 35.2 percent. Some activities financed by the 1948-49 appropriation for the National Health Service were in operation before July 5, 1948, and were budgeted for a full 12-month period; hence the conversion of all items from a 9 to a 12-month year results in some overstatement of costs for 1948-49. The

sources do not permit identification of items budgeted for full 12-month period.

<sup>5</sup> Based on absolute difference between column 2 and column 1 after inflation of items in column 1 by 33 percent (see footnote 4).

<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7</sup> Expenditures by the Department of Health for Scotland, including expenses of the Hospital Endowments Commission, expenditures on health centers, ambulance service, blood transfusion service, and the like.

Source: 1949-50 Civil Estimates for the Year Ending 31st March 1950, Class V, pp. 37-51, 137-147, London, Feb. 17, 1949; 1950-51 Civil Estimates for the Year Ending 31st March 1951, Class V, pp. 26-41, 129-140, London, Mar. 6, 1950.

ical care costs and in the cost of ophthalmic services (mostly provision of eyeglasses), also widely stressed, accounted for 3 and 6 percent respectively of the total increase in costs. When these percentages are added, they total more than 100 because of the decline in some items, notably payments to liquidate hospital liabilities, which were transferred to the Health Service upon its inauguration.

In both years, according to the Minister of Health, administrative expenditures amounted to 2½-3 percent of the total outlays.

Per capita costs were about £7½ in 1948-49 and about £9 in 1949-50, or, at the present exchange rate of \$2.80 to the pound, about \$21 and \$26. Estimated total expenditures for medical care in the United States, public and private, are currently about \$62-63 per capita. Since our per capita national income is roughly 2½ times that of Britain's, the comparison suggests that expenditures for medical care relative to expenditures for other consumption items may be at the same level in the two countries. As a matter of fact, medical care costs absorb approximately 4 percent of the national income in both Britain and the United States.

The £276 million spent on the National Health Service in 1948-49 and the £449 million in 1949-50 were not charged entirely to the Exchequer. Offsets against these gross totals, amounting to £68 million in the first year and £91 million in the second, reduced the net cost to £208 million and £359 million, respectively. The offsets represented contributions from the National Insurance Fund (£27 million in 1948-49 and £41 million in 1949-50); contributions by or on behalf of hospital employees, medical practitioners, and others towards retirement costs; recoveries by hospitals for certain services rendered patients; recoveries for medical supplies furnished, and so on.

The Government's estimate of anticipated gross costs in 1950-51, presented in column 3 of the table, indicates that only a moderate rise is expected in the coming year. Provision is made for increases in outlays for hospital and specialist care, for research, and for the acquisition of land, hospitals, and equipment. Gen-

eral practitioner service and ophthalmic services are budgeted at a slightly higher level than in 1949-50, but expenditures for dental care and for prescriptions are expected to decline.

### Economic Status of the Aged and of Dependent Survivors

The accompanying tables summarize available information on the economic status of aged persons, widows, and paternal orphans in the population for the months of December 1940, December 1945, and December 1949. They are of interest in measuring the extent to which social security programs have been able to protect some of the major population groups experiencing an income loss. Similar tables for the years 1943-47 appeared in the *Social Security Yearbooks* for those years.

The data are of three kinds: the estimated number of persons in the population groups affected, the estimated number with income from employment, and the estimated number receiving payments under social insurance and related programs and under public assistance.

The number of persons aged 65 years and over comes from the Bureau of the Census. The number of widows under age 65 and the number

of such widows with one or more children under age 18 are derived from the Census Bureau's monthly population sample survey, while the number of paternal orphans has been estimated by the Division of the Actuary of the Social Security Administration.

The number of persons with income from employment represents the number with paid employment in the month in question, as estimated directly or indirectly from the monthly population sample survey.

The data on insurance beneficiaries and on recipients of assistance come from the agencies administering the specified programs and are partly estimated.

Information is generally lacking on the extent to which persons received income from two or more of the sources listed in the tables. A study by the Bureau of Public Assistance ("Public Assistance Supplementation of the Income of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries," *Social Security Bulletin*, October 1948) indicates that, in June 1948, 10 percent of the aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance were also receiving old-age assistance, and that 7 percent of the families containing child beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance were in receipt of aid to dependent children. The number of aged persons, widows, and

Table 1.—Estimated number of children under age 18 with father dead, and of widows under age 65, receiving income from specified source in December 1940, 1945, and 1949

[In millions]

Source of income	Survivor children under age 18 <sup>1</sup>			Widows under age 65 <sup>2</sup>			Widows under age 65 with 1 or more children under age 18		
	December 1940	December 1945	December 1949	December 1940	December 1945	December 1949	December 1940	December 1945	December 1949
Total in population <sup>3</sup>	2.4	2.1	2.0	3.1	3.5	3.4	0.9	1.0	0.6
Employment	.2	.2	.1	1.3	1.9	1.8	.4	.4	.3
Social insurance and related programs:									
Old-age and survivors insurance	.1	.4	.6	(*)	.1	.2	(*)	.1	.2
Veterans' program	.1	.2	.3	.1	.3	.4	(*)	.1	.1
Other <sup>4</sup>				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Aid to dependent children	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes children not living with widowed mother.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes widows who have remarried.

<sup>3</sup> Includes some persons with no income or with income from sources other than those specified. Some persons received income from more than one of the sources listed.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 50,000.

<sup>5</sup> Railroad and Federal civil-service retirement.

Sources: Number of widows in population and employed persons among widows and survivor children under age 18, estimated from Census Bureau data. Number of survivor children under age 18 estimated by Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration; estimates for 1940 and 1945 are preliminary. Number of persons in receipt of payments under social insurance and related programs and from aid to dependent children, reported by administrative agencies, partly estimated.

Table 2.—Estimated number of persons, aged 65 and over, receiving income from specified source, in December 1940, 1945, and 1949

[In millions]

Source of income	De-	De-	December 1949		
	cem-	cem-	Total	Men	Wom-
	ber	ber			en
Total population aged 65 and over <sup>1</sup>	9.1	10.2	11.5	5.4	6.0
Employment	2.8	3.7	3.8	2.4	1.4
Earners	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.4	.5
Wives of earners	.7	.9	.9	—	.9
Social insurance and related programs:					
Old-age and survivors insurance	.1	.8	1.0	1.1	.8
Railroad retirement	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1
Federal civil-service retirement	(?)	.1	.1	.1	(?)
Veterans' program	.2	.3	.3	.1	.1
Other <sup>2</sup>	.2	.3	.4	.1	.3
Old-age assistance	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes some persons with no income or with income from sources other than those specified. Some persons received income from more than one of the sources listed.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 50,000.

<sup>3</sup> Beneficiaries of Federal retirement programs other than civil service and of State and local government retirement programs, and the wives of male beneficiaries of programs other than old-age and survivors insurance.

Sources: Total population and earners from Bureau of the Census. Number of persons in receipt of payments under social insurance and related programs and from old-age assistance, reported by administrative agencies, partly estimated. Number of wives of earners and number of wives of male beneficiaries of programs other than old-age and survivors insurance estimated from Census data on marital status.

paternal orphans with no income, with income from sources not listed—for example, investments, rents, interest, private annuities, industrial pensions, and contributions from friends or relatives—or living on savings, is not known. Because of the duplication referred to, the aggregate number of such persons is larger than the residual to be obtained by subtracting from the total the number with income from employment, from social insurance and related programs, and from public assistance.

## Employers, Workers, and Wages, Fourth Quarter 1949

Workers with taxable wages during the last quarter of 1949 numbered an estimated 36 million—2 percent less than in the fourth quarter of 1948 and 8 percent below the number in the third quarter of 1949. Average taxable wages, estimated at \$450, were about 4 and 13 percent lower

than in the fourth quarter of 1948 and the third quarter of 1949, respectively. The total amount of taxable wages during the fourth quarter, estimated at \$16.2 billion, declined about 6 percent and 20 percent from the totals for the fourth quarter of 1948 and the third quarter of 1949, respectively.

The declines from the third to the fourth quarter follow the seasonal pattern observed each year since 1941 in employment and since 1943 in taxable wages; they result from the operation of the \$3,000 limitation on taxable wages. The declines from the fourth quarter of 1948 to the fourth quarter of 1949, however, re-

### Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated number of employers<sup>1</sup> and workers and estimated amount of wages in covered industries, by specified period, 1940-49

[Corrected to May 1, 1950]

Year and quarter	Employers reporting wages <sup>2</sup> (in thousands)	Workers with taxable wages during period <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)	Taxable wages <sup>2</sup>		All workers employed in covered industries during period <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)	Total pay rolls in covered industries <sup>3</sup>	
			Total (in millions)	Average per worker		Total (in millions)	Average per worker
1940							
January-March	2,500	35,393	\$32,974	\$932	35,393	\$35,668	\$1,008
April-June	2,646	40,976	41,848	1,021	40,976	45,463	1,110
July-September	2,655	46,363	52,939	1,142	46,363	58,219	1,256
October-December	2,394	47,656	62,423	1,310	47,656	69,653	1,462
1941							
January-March	2,469	46,296	64,426	1,392	46,296	73,349	1,584
April-June	2,614	46,392	62,945	1,357	46,392	71,560	1,543
July-September	3,017	48,845	69,088	1,414	48,845	79,260	1,623
October-December	3,246	48,900	78,372	1,603	48,900	92,449	1,891
1942							
January-March	3,300	49,300	84,133	1,707	49,300	102,289	2,075
April-June	3,350	48,000	82,500	1,719	48,000	101,500	2,115
1943							
January-March	1,971	36,537	15,462	423	36,537	15,760	431
April-June	2,008	37,483	16,561	442	37,557	17,400	463
July-September	1,998	37,682	15,838	420	38,057	17,498	460
October-December	2,001	36,016	14,562	404	37,593	18,905	505
1944							
January-March	2,010	36,326	17,362	478	36,326	17,606	487
April-June	2,048	36,893	17,284	468	36,992	18,185	492
July-September	2,038	37,301	16,243	435	37,752	18,359	486
October-December	2,030	35,629	13,537	380	37,789	19,109	506
1945							
January-March	2,076	35,855	17,874	499	35,855	18,262	509
April-June	2,149	35,854	17,541	489	35,949	18,558	516
July-September	2,176	35,684	14,982	420	36,285	17,261	476
October-December	2,199	33,598	12,548	373	35,973	17,478	486
1946							
January-March	2,287	36,038	16,840	467	36,038	17,397	483
April-June	2,416	38,055	17,845	469	38,153	19,079	500
July-September	2,478	39,670	17,709	446	40,228	20,222	503
October-December	2,513	37,945	16,694	440	39,930	22,562	565
1947							
January-March	2,509	38,765	20,805	537	38,765	21,497	555
April-June	2,587	39,801	20,655	519	40,175	22,245	554
July-September	2,617	40,255	19,555	486	41,155	23,035	560
October-December	2,609	37,448	17,357	463	40,748	25,672	530
1948							
January-March	2,588	39,560	23,060	583	39,560	23,923	605
April-June	2,690	40,245	22,708	564	40,524	24,667	609
July-September	2,681	40,585	21,150	521	41,675	25,690	617
October-December	2,650	36,800	17,200	467	40,900	28,000	685
1949							
January-March	2,620	38,600	23,400	606	38,600	24,300	630
April-June	2,680	39,300	22,600	575	39,600	24,600	621
July-September	2,690	39,200	20,300	518	40,500	25,100	620
October-December	2,700	36,000	16,200	450	40,000	27,500	688

<sup>1</sup> Number corresponds to number of employer returns. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

<sup>2</sup> Quarterly and annual data for 1937-39 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31; quarterly data for 1940 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1947, p. 31; quarterly data for 1941 and 1942 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31.

and 1942 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31.

<sup>3</sup> A description of these series and quarterly data for 1940 were presented in the *Bulletin* for August 1947, p. 30; quarterly data for 1941 and 1942 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1948, p. 31.

\* Preliminary.

flect changes in the general level of business activity. The total number of workers in covered industries during the fourth quarter of 1949, estimated at 40 million, and total wages, estimated at \$27.5 billion, were about 2 percent less than in the fourth quarter of 1948.

Though the total number of persons working in covered employment at some time during 1949 dropped to

48 million, or about 2.5 percent below the 1948 figure, both average taxable wages and average wages in covered industries increased slightly. The decline in employment is a result of the lower level of business activity in 1949; the increase in average wages reflects the long-term upward trend in wage rates and would undoubtedly have been larger except for the effect of periods of unemployment and

short-time employment during 1949 for a large number of workers in covered industries.

The estimated number of employers reporting payment of taxable wages reached 2.7 million in the fourth quarter of 1949, slightly higher than the number in the preceding quarter and almost 2 percent more than that in the fourth quarter of 1948.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

Bingham; *The Modern Theory of Economic Fluctuations*, by Benjamin Higgins; *The Economics of Guaranteed Wages*, by Werner Hochwald; and *The Full Employment Standard: A Key Factor in Prosperity*, by John Philip Wernette.

U. S. CONGRESS. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT. SUBCOMMITTEE ON LOW-INCOME FAMILIES. *Low-Income Families and Economic Stability. Report . . . Pursuant to S. Con. Res. 26.* (S. Doc. 146, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 30 pp.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. LIBRARY. *Social Security and Related Insurance for Farm People: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected References*. (Library List No. 50.) Washington: The Library, 1949. 25 pp. Processed.

U. S. LAWS. *Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Act As Amended*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1949. 122 pp. 25 cents.

#### Retirement and Old Age

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BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, INC. *Negotiated Pension Plans: Collective Bargaining Negotiations and Contracts*. Washington: The Bureau, 1950. 248 pp. \$3.

"Convention Between France and Switzerland: Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 3, Mar. 1, 1950, pp. 185-186. 25 cents.

GAINSBURGH, MARTIN R. "Some Economic Problems Arising from Expanded Pensions." *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, New York, Vol.

171, Mar. 16, 1950, p. 18 ff. 30 cents. An address before a pension forum of the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

GRIFFIN, JOHN J. "The Sheltering of the Aged: A Thorough Analysis of the Living Arrangements of 1,900 Old-Age Assistance Recipients." *Journal of Gerontology*, Baltimore, Vol. 5, Jan. 1950, pp. 30-43. \$8 a year.

U. S. RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949, With the Fourth Actuarial Valuation*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 249 pp. 75 cents.

WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA. "Social Insurance in the United States." *Social Research*, New York, Vol. 17, Mar. 1950, pp. 90-105. \$1.

Concludes that the integration of social security benefits with industrial pensions and public assistance may well be the solution for the problem of providing for old age.

#### Employment

ADAMS, RAY R. "Work Availability: A Test for Jobless Pay." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.), Vol. 7, Mar. 1950, pp. 35-41. \$1.50 a year.

BABSON, ROGER. "At Forty the Worker Will Be 'Over-Age'." *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, New York, Vol. 171, Mar. 30, 1950, p. 19. 30 cents.

CLAGUE, EWAN. "After 45—How About a Job?" *Survey*, New York, Vol. 86, Apr. 1950, pp. 173-176. 50 cents.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *International Standard Classification of Occupations. Report Prepared for the Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians* (Geneva, September 1949). (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 15.)

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UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS. *National and International Measures for Full Employment*. (United Nations Publication Sales No.: 1949.II.A.3.) Lake Success: United Nations, Dec. 1949. 104 pp. 75 cents.

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#### Public Welfare and Relief

JENKINS, HARRY P. "Principles of Grants-in-Aid." *Southern Social Science Quarterly*, Norman, Okla., Vol. 30, Mar. 1950, pp. 255-267. \$1.

LINDSEY, FRED D. "Old-Age Assistance: The Statistical Picture." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.), Washington, Vol. 7, Jan.-Feb. 1950, pp. 22-27. \$1.50 a year.

Summarizes the varying provisions of State old-age assistance programs and compares old-age assistance payments and per capita income.

#### Maternal and Child Welfare

APPLEGATE, MELBOURNE S. *Helping Boys in Trouble: The Layman in Boy Guidance*. New York: Association Press, 1950. 124 pp. \$1.75.

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CHAMBERS, M. M., and EXTON, ELAINE. *Youth—Key to America's Future: An Annotated Bibliography*. Washington: American Council on Education, 1949. 117 pp. \$2.

(Continued on page 21)

# Current Operating Statistics

**Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–50**

[In thousands; data corrected to May 3, 1950]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs			Readjustment allowances to self-employed veterans <sup>12</sup>		
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits <sup>1</sup>				Survivor benefits					Temporary disability benefits <sup>8</sup>		State laws <sup>9</sup>	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>10</sup>	Servicemen's Readjustment Act <sup>11</sup>		
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission <sup>2</sup>	Veterans Administration	Social Security Act <sup>3</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>4</sup>	Civil Service Commission <sup>3</sup>	Veterans Administration <sup>5</sup>	Social Security Act	Other <sup>7</sup>						
<b>1940</b>																	
March	1,489.1	220.4	139.2	2,302.2	952.8	117.6	7.2	979.9	21.0	6.4	26.4	34.9	1,788.0	688.4	110.4	64.1	
April	1,516.3	230.9	140.1	2,305.6	964.1	119.3	8.0	981.8	17.8	4.1	28.7	31.1	1,598.3	624.7	133.6	68.4	
May	1,542.5	232.6	141.2	2,309.2	974.6	120.6	8.6	987.5	17.5	21.5	30.0	28.1	1,718.3	552.7	76.3	71.3	
June	1,568.9	234.2	143.2	2,313.5	985.4	121.9	9.4	959.7	17.7	13.5	31.0	29.5	1,809.0	548.1	77.8	68.7	
July	1,588.2	235.1	143.9	2,321.3	989.2	122.8	9.7	961.7	15.3	9.0	28.7	24.6	1,717.4	606.4	80.1	00.2	
August	1,615.8	236.6	145.2	2,324.8	997.8	123.6	10.3	963.2	17.9	11.1	30.0	37.5	1,951.7	218.3	127.3	48.2	
September	1,636.6	237.6	146.7	2,326.6	1,008.4	124.8	11.0	964.6	16.7	10.5	28.6	36.0	1,738.0	95.2	125.6	5.8	
October	1,656.5	239.1	148.0	2,333.1	1,017.4	125.8	11.7	967.2	15.4	11.2	28.8	35.3	1,527.1	64.2	180.3	3.7	
November	1,683.4	240.1	149.4	2,336.8	1,026.9	127.0	12.2	969.0	16.2	10.2	27.7	38.2	1,698.0	60.4	219.1	2.7	
December	1,706.5	241.6	151.1	2,343.0	1,036.3	128.4	12.8	970.7	15.7	10.6	28.2	36.0	1,892.0	62.8	166.6	2.3	
<b>1950</b>																	
January	1,735.9	242.5	152.7	2,344.9	1,045.9	129.5	13.4	973.2	16.4	10.9	30.2	39.7	2,077.6	65.3	170.5	2.0	
February	1,767.8	243.5	153.5	2,347.5	1,057.0	130.6	14.0	978.4	17.1	9.8	29.0	30.4	2,027.8	64.3	160.3	2.0	
March	1,792.7	245.7	157.0	2,352.3	1,068.8	132.1	14.9	977.2	20.7	11.9	32.1	31.4	2,097.4	61.4	164.6	2.2	
<b>Amount of benefits<sup>13</sup></b>																	
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448	-----	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267	-----	-----	\$518,700	\$15,961		
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	-----	111,799	13,328	13,943	-----	-----	344,321	14,537		
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	63,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	-----	111,193	15,038	14,342	-----	-----	344,084	6,268		
1943	921,465	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	-----	116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857	-----	79,643	917		
1944	1,119,686	119,009	129,707	78,081	456,279	76,942	1,765	-----	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035	-----	62,385	\$4,113	582	
1945	2,067,434	157,391	137,140	85,742	697,830	104,231	1,772	-----	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669	-----	445,866	114,955	2,359	
1946	5,151,594	230,285	149,188	96,418	1,268,984	130,139	1,817	-----	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761	-----	1,094,850	1,491,294	39,917	
1947	4,702,642	299,830	177,053	108,691	1,676,029	153,100	1,983	-----	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,025	\$11,368	776,164	772,308	39,401	
1948	4,512,075	366,887	208,642	134,896	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	793,265	426,569	28,599	
1949	5,698,702	454,483	240,893	161,426	1,692,215	201,369	39,252	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	61,330	30,103	1,737,279	38,6635	103,596	
<b>1949</b>																	
March	501,858	33,556	19,002	12,846	140,283	15,297	2,959	270	39,749	3,410	2,274	2,634	3,153	152,204	60,766	7,648	
April	477,092	34,246	19,208	12,942	141,261	15,504	3,002	304	39,216	2,914	1,787	2,659	2,715	136,558	50,423	8,905	
May	485,046	34,928	19,335	12,931	142,639	15,703	3,036	315	40,207	2,842	1,812	2,912	2,554	146,712	44,618	5,414	
June	491,115	35,615	19,461	13,067	139,513	15,904	3,071	337	40,022	2,893	3,011	2,608	154,695	45,797	5,542	6,576	
July	482,323	36,139	19,532	13,156	136,308	15,993	3,097	365	39,554	2,501	2,196	2,687	2,071	148,767	48,938	5,553	5,466
August	493,469	36,869	19,641	13,756	141,963	16,167	3,120	402	40,767	2,944	2,602	3,074	3,364	170,629	24,135	9,107	4,909
September	454,638	37,410	19,720	15,759	138,180	16,365	3,152	430	39,606	2,754	2,570	2,786	3,217	154,067	8,775	8,983	864
October	440,135	37,921	19,838	13,856	141,459	16,530	3,182	470	39,761	2,539	2,725	3,284	3,264	135,707	5,462	14,298	384
November	460,196	38,610	19,913	13,900	141,535	16,709	3,215	469	39,924	2,670	2,413	2,717	3,462	152,179	5,201	16,839	260
December	479,506	39,188	20,034	13,874	145,363	16,887	3,252	488	40,407	2,610	2,767	2,776	3,372	170,573	5,474	12,225	216
<b>1950</b>																	
January	504,927	39,959	20,095	14,540	152,801	17,075	3,278	508	40,794	2,739	2,642	2,856	3,454	186,383	5,753	11,876	174
February	478,417	40,788	20,179	14,238	148,283	17,286	3,308	527	40,471	2,846	2,510	2,595	2,490	167,212	5,069	10,450	165
March	505,641	41,445	20,350	13,643	150,025	17,512	3,348	573	41,403	3,436	2,963	3,295	2,874	187,215	5,712	11,637	210

<sup>1</sup> Under the Social Security Act, old-age retirement benefits (primary and wife's benefits and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries), partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability.

<sup>2</sup> Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; includes payments to Canal Zone construction-period workers administered by the Commission.

Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1948, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

<sup>3</sup> Widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death benefit annuities to widows and next of kin, and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits in current-payment status.

<sup>5</sup> Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

<sup>6</sup> Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

<sup>7</sup> Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

<sup>8</sup> First payable in Rhode Island April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes \$632,000 for hospital benefits in California (first payable January 1950); also

excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

<sup>9</sup> Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

<sup>10</sup> Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

<sup>11</sup> Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans; from 1 to 2 percent of number and amount shown represents allowances for illness and disability after establishment of unemployment rights. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims.

<sup>12</sup> Number and amount of claims paid under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

<sup>13</sup> Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Acts, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowances program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1948 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Data for all programs except those of the Civil Service Commission adjusted on annual basis only; civil-service data adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

**Table 2.—Contributions and taxes under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1947–50**

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions <sup>1</sup>	Federal civil-service contributions <sup>2</sup>	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions <sup>3</sup>	Federal unemployment taxes <sup>4</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>5</sup>
Fiscal year:						
1947–48	\$1,616,162	\$482,585	\$557,061	\$1,007,087	\$207,919	\$145,148
1948–49	1,690,296	553,461	563,833	988,965	222,850	9,816
Months ended:						
March 1948	1,149,247	418,723	415,992	756,711	190,400	108,384
March 1949	1,217,888	465,675	425,244	736,663	206,610	7,514
March 1950	1,523,938	567,581	415,891	771,431	206,615	13,021
1949						
March	25,973	30,571	132,752	3,813	9,032	2,495
April	75,191	25,080	2,370	104,645	3,096	6
May	391,411	28,587	6,910	135,976	11,423	11
June	5,806	34,119	129,310	11,651	1,718	2,285
July	57,549	25,765	2,696	109,663	4,589	1
August	380,606	331,998	9,689	163,859	13,827	34
September	7,242	28,517	135,971	6,445	1,024	2,028
October	62,382	32,859	722	107,693	2,322	37
November	336,889	28,886	5,109	155,617	13,662	98
December	5,461	28,963	132,784	9,950	885	4,737
1950						
January	46,788	30,702	948	86,317	19,685	383
February	397,530	29,782	4,871	124,235	141,161	204
March	229,491	30,109	123,100	7,644	9,461	4,899

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions of employees and employers in employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

<sup>2</sup> Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund (including Alaska Railroad, Canal Zone, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency retirement and disability funds integrated since July 1949 with principal fund); in recent years Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Apr. 15, 1950.

<sup>4</sup> Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

<sup>5</sup> Contributions cover both railroad unemployment insurance and railroad temporary disability programs.

<sup>6</sup> Represents contributions of \$29.5 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1949–50 of \$302.5 million from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

**Table 4.—Total Federal cash income and outgo<sup>1</sup> and amounts for programs under the Social Security Act, 1949 by quarter and January–March 1950**

[In millions]

Classification	1949					January–March 1950
	Total	January–March	April–June	July–September	October–December	
Cash income	\$41,374	\$13,131	\$8,823	\$10,146	\$9,274	\$12,242
Social security	2,892	713	736	749	603	1,064
Federal insurance contributions	1,666	344	472	445	405	674
Federal unemployment taxes	229	176	16	19	17	170
Deposits in unemployment trust fund <sup>2</sup>	997	193	248	285	272	220
Other	38,482	12,418	8,087	9,397	8,581	11,178
Cash outgo	42,634	9,964	11,389	10,525	10,733	10,757
Social security <sup>3</sup>	3,602	813	863	969	927	1,029
Administrative expenses, Social Security Administration	42	10	10	12	10	12
Grants to States <sup>4</sup>	1,143	276	243	335	289	274
State withdrawals from unemployment trust fund	1,737	368	442	479	448	553
Old-age and survivors insurance benefit payments	667	155	165	171	177	186
Administrative expenses, Department of the Treasury <sup>5</sup>	13	3	4	3	3	4
Other	39,032	9,151	10,526	9,529	9,826	9,728

<sup>1</sup> Cash income and outgo represent flow of cash, exclusive of borrowed cash, into and out of the Treasury.

<sup>2</sup> Deposits by States of contributions collected under State unemployment insurance laws.

<sup>3</sup> Federal expenditures administered chiefly by the Social Security Administration. Includes administrative expenses of the Bureau of the Census in connection with searching census records for old-age and survivors insurance.

**Table 3.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under Social Security Administration programs, by specified period, 1948–50**

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1948–49		Fiscal year 1949–50	
	Appropriations <sup>1</sup>	Expenditures through March 1949 <sup>2</sup>	Appropriations <sup>1</sup>	Expenditures through March 1950 <sup>3</sup>
Total	\$1,604,640	\$1,327,921	\$1,901,936	\$1,476,543
Administrative expenses	45,434	41,300	53,956	48,799
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration	45,332	31,529	53,854	33,811
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	102	88	102	78
Department of the Treasury <sup>4</sup>	(4)	9,743	(4)	9,910
Grants to States	949,750	842,636	1,193,000	898,248
Unemployment insurance and employment service administration	130,000	127,460	138,000	135,496
Old-age assistance	538,150	538,150	635,650	635,650
Aid to the blind	797,000	15,496	1,058,000	17,997
Aid to dependent children	140,790	—	187,945	—
Maternal and child health services	11,750	10,188	11,000	10,315
Services for crippled children	7,500	7,027	7,500	7,041
Child welfare services	3,500	3,431	3,500	3,806
Emergency maternity and infant care	(4)	76	—	—
Benefit payments, old-age and survivors insurance	607,036	442,304	745,000	533,747
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen	2,420	1,621	—	740

<sup>1</sup> Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes expenditures from unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts expended by the Treasury in administering title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to the general fund of the Treasury.

<sup>4</sup> Not available because not separated from appropriations for other purposes.

<sup>5</sup> Appropriation represents amount for fiscal year; expenditure represents amount of grants made during the fiscal year, before Aug. 20, 1949, when the Bureau of Employment Security was transferred to the Department of Labor.

<sup>6</sup> Appropriation for 1947–48 (\$3 million) available until June 30, 1949.

<sup>7</sup> Actual payments from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

<sup>8</sup> Estimated expenditures as shown in 1949–50 budget.

Source: Federal appropriation acts and 1949–50 budget (appropriations); *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury* and reports from administrative agencies (expenditures).

Table 5.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937–50

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations <sup>1</sup>	Interest received	Benefit payments <sup>2</sup>	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired <sup>3</sup>	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937–March 1950	\$14,557,362	\$1,395,676	\$3,182,037	\$374,796	\$12,147,914	\$84,825	\$163,466	\$12,396,205
Fiscal year:								
1947–48	1,616,562	190,562	511,676	47,457	1,194,445	74,887	35,015	10,046,681
1948–49	1,603,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	1,293,891	66,870	12,409	11,309,949
9 months ended:								
March 1948	1,149,947	92,040	373,482	34,870	787,531	91,160	10,991	9,632,025
March 1949	1,221,139	122,948	442,304	40,233	878,981	67,307	25,163	10,908,231
March 1950	1,527,542	135,176	533,747	42,716	917,244	84,825	163,466	12,396,205
1949								
March	25,937	11,050	53,774	5,441	260,000	67,307	25,163	10,908,231
April	75,191	136	54,244	4,616	−20,000	66,421	62,516	10,924,698
May	391,411		54,775	4,669		66,452	394,452	11,256,665
June	5,834	107,110	55,712	3,948	434,910	66,870	12,409	11,309,949
July	61,153	82	55,859	5,040	−57,000	76,643	59,972	11,310,285
August	380,606		57,037	4,972		72,219	382,993	11,628,882
September	7,242	10,957	57,929	4,485	315,000	79,407	16,590	11,584,666
October	62,382	201	58,110	4,449	−30,000	76,515	49,505	11,584,600
November	336,880		58,649	4,340		74,536	325,384	11,858,500
December	5,461	16,126	59,895	4,360	269,323	83,289	4,639	11,815,922
1950								
January	46,788	96,940	60,666	5,900	40,003	79,566	45,520	11,893,083
February	397,530		61,990	4,584	130,000	77,454	248,589	12,224,039
March	229,491	10,871	63,612	4,585	249,918	84,825	163,466	12,396,205

<sup>1</sup> Beginning July 1940, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act; beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet administrative and other costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans as provided under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

<sup>2</sup> Before July 1948, data represent checks cashed and returned to the Treasury; beginning July 1948, represent checks issued.

<sup>3</sup> Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent net total of securities redeemed.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*.

Table 6.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936–50

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired <sup>1</sup>	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account <sup>2</sup>			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals <sup>3</sup>	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period <sup>4</sup>
Cumulative, January 1936–March 1960	\$7,453,045	\$7,418,290	\$34,755	\$13,323,340	\$1,117,327	\$7,780,281	\$6,660,386	\$883,058	\$110,975	\$375,615	\$792,659
Fiscal year:											
1947–48	8,323,029	446,399	24,630	1,007,346	147,076	706,132	7,365,781	130,634	18,203	60,793	957,248
1948–49	8,182,417	−160,067	44,085	984,031	160,033	1,227,115	7,282,730	77	20,067	76,978	899,687
9 months ended:											
March 1948	8,216,724	338,424	26,299	757,221	75,928	557,602	7,285,038	97,546	9,357	44,421	931,686
March 1949	8,320,510	−7,040	29,152	736,376	84,381	785,310	7,401,228	55	10,666	50,226	919,283
March 1950	7,453,045	−720,041	34,755	776,435	80,946	1,479,725	6,660,386	6,086	9,964	124,371	792,659
1949											
March	8,320,510	−149,007	29,152	15,414	4,040	156,050	7,401,228	11	502	10,364	919,283
April	8,201,763	−121,000	31,405	32,252	646	140,420	7,293,706	4	80	11,310	908,057
May	8,252,764	42,000	40,405	200,143	193	141,640	7,352,402	7	24	7,726	900,361
June	8,182,417	−74,026	44,085	15,260	74,813	159,745	7,282,730	12	9,297	7,716	890,687
July	8,066,111	−105,000	32,779	37,489	76	150,325	7,169,970	1	9	7,494	896,141
August	8,124,455	47,000	44,123	233,581	121	164,030	7,239,642	20	15	11,364	884,813
September	7,964,496	−140,007	24,171	13,547	4,030	164,280	7,092,940	206	496	11,673	871,556
October	7,852,044	−114,000	25,719	31,110	612	128,405	6,996,257	23	75	15,867	855,787
November	7,909,401	37,000	46,077	224,954	194	147,740	7,073,665	59	24	20,133	835,736
December	7,748,423	−167,027	52,125	15,712	6,822	171,825	6,924,374	2,842	840	15,370	824,049
1950											
January	7,654,661	−80,000	38,363	36,829	64,800	187,667	6,838,337	15	7,977	15,357	816,324
February	7,649,133	−21,000	53,835	169,535	132	163,245	6,844,759	122	16	12,088	804,374
March	7,453,045	−177,007	34,755	13,678	4,158	202,208	6,660,386	2,706	512	15,025	792,659

<sup>1</sup> Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$79,419,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

<sup>3</sup> Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*.

Table 7.—Federal insurance contributions and Federal unemployment taxes, by internal revenue collection district, January–March 1950 and fiscal years 1948–49 and 1949–50 through March<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Internal revenue collection district in—	Fiscal year 1948–49 through March			January–March 1950			Fiscal year 1949–50 through March		
	Total	Insurance contributions <sup>2</sup>	Unemployment taxes <sup>3</sup>	Total	Insurance contributions <sup>2</sup>	Unemployment taxes <sup>3</sup>	Total	Insurance contributions <sup>2</sup>	Unemployment taxes <sup>3</sup>
Total.....	\$1,424,499	\$1,217,888	\$206,611	\$843,391	\$673,075	\$170,317	\$1,729,629	\$1,523,025	\$206,604
Alabama.....	14,012	11,929	2,063	4,803	3,165	1,638	12,837	10,945	1,892
Arizona.....	3,438	2,996	443	1,242	819	423	3,268	2,821	447
Arkansas.....	5,254	4,547	707	2,084	1,419	666	5,185	4,489	697
California (2 districts).....	101,812	87,464	14,348	34,288	21,678	12,611	98,261	84,131	14,130
Colorado.....	9,396	8,131	1,255	3,524	2,400	1,124	9,528	8,229	1,299
Connecticut.....	26,177	22,141	4,035	9,200	5,751	3,449	24,454	20,556	3,898
Delaware.....	7,535	6,444	1,091	2,131	1,420	710	7,142	6,050	1,092
Florida.....	13,949	12,096	1,853	5,636	3,909	1,727	13,949	12,106	1,843
Georgia.....	17,879	15,367	2,512	6,833	4,651	2,182	17,743	15,168	2,574
Hawaii.....	3,272	2,809	463	1,097	707	390	2,973	2,542	433
Idaho.....	3,463	3,005	458	1,217	775	442	3,401	2,940	461
Illinois (2 districts).....	125,235	106,821	18,415	41,093	27,009	14,063	120,623	102,574	18,049
Indiana.....	28,271	24,126	4,145	10,251	6,436	3,816	27,431	23,359	4,072
Iowa.....	13,429	11,723	1,706	5,228	3,549	1,680	13,800	11,886	1,914
Kansas.....	8,104	7,044	1,090	3,207	2,170	1,037	8,391	7,285	1,106
Kentucky.....	12,088	10,306	1,782	4,552	2,890	1,662	11,605	9,816	1,788
Louisiana.....	12,810	10,969	1,841	5,063	3,292	1,771	12,771	10,873	1,988
Maine.....	5,914	5,067	847	2,139	1,420	717	5,524	4,758	766
Maryland (including District of Columbia).....	24,426	20,764	3,662	9,273	5,899	3,374	24,161	20,478	3,683
Massachusetts.....	55,750	47,216	8,534	19,722	12,495	7,227	52,002	41,519	11,083
Michigan.....	88,957	76,424	12,562	26,606	17,208	9,397	86,055	73,866	12,700
Minnesota.....	23,078	19,808	3,271	8,338	5,402	2,935	22,931	19,587	3,344
Mississippi.....	4,999	4,350	650	2,060	1,400	660	4,977	4,264	713
Missouri (2 districts).....	38,197	32,793	5,404	13,900	9,151	4,749	38,149	32,490	5,669
Montana.....	2,664	2,351	313	1,003	601	311	2,780	2,448	332
Nebraska.....	7,338	6,404	934	2,803	1,946	857	7,682	6,680	1,002
Nevada.....	1,214	1,073	141	434	284	151	1,223	1,078	175
New Hampshire.....	4,180	3,588	502	1,544	1,021	523	3,946	3,386	560
New Jersey (2 districts).....	46,286	39,096	7,190	16,515	10,482	6,033	45,751	38,682	7,069
New Mexico.....	2,299	2,015	284	942	659	282	2,444	2,147	297
New York (6 districts).....	268,422	228,332	40,001	87,306	57,957	20,349	259,304	220,947	38,456
North Carolina.....	21,984	18,778	3,207	8,968	6,093	2,874	21,377	18,197	3,181
North Dakota.....	1,696	1,533	163	699	510	199	1,852	1,647	204
Ohio (4 districts).....	96,143	81,783	14,300	30,536	19,051	11,485	88,025	75,010	13,915
Oklahoma.....	13,210	11,364	1,846	4,508	2,922	1,586	12,988	11,097	1,870
Oregon.....	12,636	11,101	1,835	4,318	2,690	1,628	12,439	10,707	1,733
Pennsylvania (3 districts).....	128,584	109,615	18,968	40,602	25,713	14,880	121,006	102,600	18,406
Rhode Island.....	9,278	7,805	1,473	3,610	2,274	1,335	8,615	7,232	1,383
South Carolina.....	9,359	7,969	1,390	3,788	2,523	1,265	8,947	7,601	1,346
South Dakota.....	1,878	1,678	200	743	543	201	2,000	1,780	211
Tennessee.....	15,831	13,511	2,320	6,192	4,017	2,174	15,248	12,901	2,288
Texas (2 districts).....	43,059	37,360	5,609	16,801	10,993	5,808	43,954	37,634	6,320
Utah.....	3,953	3,406	547	1,369	803	476	3,847	3,301	546
Vermont.....	2,290	1,979	312	801	534	267	2,128	1,819	308
Virginia.....	19,367	16,945	2,423	6,475	4,332	2,142	14,630	12,198	2,431
Washington (including Alaska).....	20,341	17,640	2,701	6,591	4,223	2,368	20,105	17,444	2,661
West Virginia.....	12,343	10,545	1,797	3,969	2,381	1,580	10,999	9,281	1,709
Wisconsin.....	31,022	26,479	4,543	10,499	6,580	3,920	29,288	24,885	4,403
Wyoming.....	1,357	1,202	155	499	358	141	1,398	1,240	158
Depository receipts.....				358,393	358,393		358,393	358,393	

<sup>1</sup> Data are based on warrants covered by the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the Treasury Department and therefore differ slightly from tax receipts in table 2, which is based on the *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*. Amounts listed in this table represent collections made in internal revenue collection districts in the respective States and covered into the Treasury. The amount received by a particular district does not necessarily represent taxes paid with respect to employment within the State in which that district is located.

<sup>2</sup> Tax effective Jan. 1, 1937, payable by employers and employees.

<sup>3</sup> Tax effective Jan. 1, 1936, payable by employers only. Amounts collected under State unemployment insurance laws and deposited in State unemployment funds not included.

Source: Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts.

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(Continued from page 17)

CONFERENCE GROUP ON CHILD CARE. *Standards for Temporary Care Institutions for Children*. New York: Welfare Council of New York City, June 1949. 31 pp. 50 cents.

LENROOT, KATHARINE. "Youth Needs: The Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth."

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WILSON, EUNICE W. "The Handicapped Child." *Pediatrics*, Springfield, Ill., Vol. 5, Mar. 1950, pp. 569–573. \$1.50.

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Madison: The Department, 1948. 83 pp.

Discusses basic principles of child care, intake service, types and volume of service, organization and administration, program of child development, and community relationships.

## Health and Medical Care

*The Chicago-Cook County Health Survey Conducted by the United*

**Table 8.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department through March of fiscal years 1948-49 and 1949-50**

[In thousands]

State	Fiscal year 1948-49 through March, total	Fiscal year 1949-50 through March							
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Unem- ployment and em- ployment service adminis- tration	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	
		\$841,049	\$1,003,487	\$635,658	\$187,945	\$17,997	\$140,726	\$10,315	\$7,041
Total.....									
Alabama.....	16,165	18,124	11,273	3,615	224	2,328	327	256	102
Alaska.....	949	1,113	406	157	(1)	356	87	84	22
Arizona.....	5,005	5,921	3,265	1,238	229	1,012	100	49	34
Arkansas.....	11,381	15,123	9,506	3,550	328	1,233	239	196	71
California.....	76,886	112,583	81,422	12,255	2,911	15,434	255	187	119
Colorado.....	12,727	15,400	12,468	1,585	96	1,021	139	34	57
Connecticut.....	7,362	8,499	4,351	1,256	55	2,559	97	126	55
Delaware.....	918	1,048	282	226	46	326	74	65	29
District of Columbia.....	1,025	2,150	667	721	64	544	60	75	18
Florida.....	23,869	27,431	16,777	7,462	839	2,032	163	98	60
Georgia.....	17,761	21,542	14,751	3,577	462	2,018	381	205	140
Hawaii.....	1,380	2,360	453	1,261	21	379	99	124	24
Idaho.....	3,874	4,391	2,729	771	53	690	72	46	21
Illinois.....	43,940	48,378	30,654	9,064	1,151	6,806	334	140	139
Indiana.....	15,028	17,585	10,885	3,343	444	2,492	206	149	67
Iowa.....	14,392	15,175	11,832	1,555	313	1,141	100	154	81
Kansas.....	11,306	13,342	9,972	1,777	199	1,077	125	81	112
Kentucky.....	14,054	16,454	8,915	4,989	324	1,537	364	220	106
Louisiana.....	38,761	43,832	31,701	9,216	403	1,927	343	151	91
Maine.....	5,016	5,911	3,541	1,144	105	853	88	70	50
Maryland.....	6,999	7,875	2,566	2,137	112	2,489	323	202	44
Massachusetts.....	35,330	39,307	27,800	4,270	372	6,376	316	146	28
Michigan.....	34,200	43,640	26,530	8,908	513	7,189	273	231	96
Minnesota.....	17,668	18,795	13,330	2,674	203	2,060	203	157	77
Mississippi.....	10,701	11,337	7,257	1,588	404	1,440	313	231	168
Missouri.....	32,618	46,162	34,591	8,866	(1)	2,294	196	103	113
Montana.....	4,204	4,645	2,970	756	149	634	52	49	36
Nebraska.....	7,508	8,007	5,810	1,124	165	679	95	83	52
Nevada.....	1,150	1,306	784	(1)	(1)	427	38	33	24
New Hampshire.....	2,524	3,050	1,740	482	78	621	62	44	22
New Jersey.....	12,551	13,215	5,290	1,642	224	5,673	180	150	46
New Mexico.....	4,078	5,109	2,372	1,740	116	641	151	48	41
New York.....	61,305	71,851	31,020	18,826	998	20,249	382	279	98
North Carolina.....	12,929	18,201	9,509	4,204	806	2,758	499	259	165
North Dakota.....	3,097	3,338	2,099	604	32	418	73	53	60
Ohio.....	40,252	46,299	33,096	4,881	1,051	6,707	271	182	111
Oklahoma.....	35,305	36,266	26,262	7,346	728	1,514	140	162	113
Oregon.....	8,344	9,044	5,851	1,139	99	1,778	69	61	47
Pennsylvania.....	41,100	49,409	19,071	17,562	(1)	11,256	474	272	174
Puerto Rico.....	749	656	(1)	(1)	(1)	410	175	71	
Rhode Island.....	4,017	4,729	2,232	1,034	41	1,263	46	87	26
South Carolina.....	8,982	10,144	6,077	1,770	278	1,525	228	181	89
South Dakota.....	3,597	3,938	2,708	691	47	321	82	41	56
Tennessee.....	17,140	24,209	13,259	7,252	581	2,480	355	135	149
Texas.....	52,348	56,861	44,651	5,033	1,461	4,750	437	336	192
Utah.....	4,726	4,541	2,424	1,099	54	797	60	73	33
Vermont.....	1,957	2,524	1,498	352	46	459	73	62	34
Virgin Islands.....	6,260	6,809	2,618	2,031	267	1,318	296	197	83
Virginia.....	95	120	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	58	41	21
Washington.....	21,436	24,063	17,402	3,161	182	3,006	154	123	36
West Virginia.....	8,187	10,966	4,208	4,909	175	1,275	206	126	67
Wisconsin.....	15,338	18,901	13,074	3,014	883	2,082	98	167	84
Wyoming.....	1,655	1,808	1,112	188	22	381	54	30	20

<sup>1</sup> Does not administer aid to the blind.

Source: Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts.

<sup>2</sup> No plan approved by the Social Security Administration.

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(Continued on page 24)

Table 9.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status<sup>1</sup> at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, March 1949–March 1950, and monthly benefit actions, by type of benefit, March 1950

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 18, 1950]

Item	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:</b>														
1949														
March	2,441,929	\$48,852.9	1,120,238	\$28,601.0	341,834	\$4,620.7	598,589	\$7,805.2	223,413	\$4,617.4	145,656	\$3,041.5	12,229	\$167.2
April	2,480,350	49,750.5	1,140,969	29,195.5	347,861	4,711.6	604,375	7,890.5	227,811	4,711.9	146,958	3,071.7	12,376	169.3
May	2,517,142	50,631.0	1,161,046	29,782.3	353,700	4,801.8	608,528	7,968.1	232,170	4,806.1	148,184	3,101.3	12,514	171.3
June	2,554,248	51,520.0	1,180,909	30,369.1	359,840	4,898.1	614,714	8,043.8	236,394	4,897.7	149,724	3,137.9	12,667	173.5
July	2,577,386	52,131.4	1,195,955	30,823.4	364,009	4,965.4	614,601	8,044.5	239,902	4,973.7	150,130	3,149.2	12,780	175.3
August	2,613,604	53,036.1	1,216,963	31,450.4	370,293	5,065.1	618,067	8,100.4	244,420	5,072.3	150,937	3,170.5	12,924	177.4
September	2,644,910	53,775.4	1,232,421	31,909.4	375,103	5,140.9	624,257	8,196.9	248,890	5,168.4	151,191	3,179.5	13,048	179.2
October	2,673,888	54,450.8	1,247,513	32,345.1	379,594	5,210.0	629,705	8,279.3	253,031	5,260.2	156,866	3,174.5	13,179	181.1
November	2,710,279	55,318.9	1,268,050	32,938.5	385,576	5,301.1	634,705	8,355.6	257,228	5,352.1	151,416	3,188.7	13,304	183.0
December	2,742,808	56,074.4	1,285,893	33,437.4	390,583	5,376.3	639,437	8,427.0	261,336	5,441.9	152,121	3,206.8	13,438	185.0
1950														
January	2,781,800	57,034.1	1,308,643	34,105.7	396,750	5,473.4	644,114	8,500.2	265,773	5,539.3	152,987	3,229.0	13,533	186.5
February	2,824,829	58,074.3	1,332,875	34,815.0	404,014	5,587.0	649,758	8,586.0	270,384	5,640.9	154,177	3,257.6	13,621	187.9
March	2,861,536	58,956.6	1,351,965	35,380.8	409,330	5,671.9	655,558	8,673.6	276,050	5,764.9	154,884	3,275.7	13,729	189.7
<b>Monthly benefit actions, March 1950:</b>														
In force <sup>1</sup> at beginning of month	3,149,965	65,952.7	1,523,238	40,352.5	453,607	6,338.6	677,063	8,947.8	274,188	5,714.7	208,116	4,409.4	13,753	189.7
Benefits awarded in month	65,181	1,475.7	31,189	897.3	11,121	165.9	11,494	164.2	7,026	151.6	4,115	93.2	286	3.5
Entitlements terminated <sup>2</sup>	25,186	497.6	9,851	257.1	5,011	67.9	6,055	82.9	1,278	25.9	2,872	62.3	119	1.6
Net adjustments <sup>3</sup>	—6	14.1	—26	10.1	—19	1.3	—40	1.8	1	—1	1	1.1	—3	—1
In force at end of month	3,189,874	66,944.9	1,544,550	41,002.8	459,698	6,437.9	682,462	9,030.9	279,937	5,840.3	209,360	4,441.5	13,867	191.5

<sup>1</sup> Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

<sup>2</sup> Represents total benefits awarded (including benefits in current, deferred, and conditional-payment status) after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 4) and terminations (see footnote 3), cumulative from January 1940.

<sup>3</sup> Benefit is terminated when a beneficiary dies or loses entitlement to a benefit for some other reason.

<sup>4</sup> Adjustments result from operation of maximum and minimum provisions and from recomputations and administrative actions.

Table 10.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, number of lump-sum payments awarded, and number of deceased workers represented for the first time in awards of lump-sum payments, 1940–50

[Corrected to Apr. 18, 1950]

Year and quarter <sup>1</sup>	Monthly benefits							Lump-sum awards <sup>2</sup>	
	Total	Primary	Wife's	Child's	Widow's	Widow's current	Parent's	Number of payments	Number of deceased workers
<b>1940:</b>									
January	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	4,800	23,260	852	75,095	61,080
February	269,286	114,660	36,213	75,619	11,020	30,502	1,272	117,303	90,941
March	258,116	99,622	33,250	77,384	14,774	31,820	1,266	134,991	103,332
April	262,865	89,070	31,916	85,619	19,576	35,420	1,264	103,011	122,185
May	318,949	110,097	40,349	99,676	24,759	42,649	1,419	205,177	151,869
June	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	29,844	55,108	1,755	247,012	178,813
July	547,150	258,980	88,515	114,875	38,823	44,190	1,767	250,706	179,588
August	572,909	271,488	94,189	115,754	45,249	42,807	3,422	218,787	181,992
September	596,201	275,903	98,554	118,955	55,667	44,276	2,846	213,096	200,090
October	682,241	337,273	117,356	118,922	62,928	43,087	2,675	212,614	202,154
<b>1947</b>									
January–March	133,217	62,106	22,136	27,548	10,404	10,293	730	60,357	43,312
April–June	152,847	69,319	24,383	33,202	12,525	12,173	1,245	61,729	51,507
July–September	141,473	68,866	23,206	27,676	10,702	10,232	703	48,563	43,633
October–December	145,370	71,197	24,464	27,328	11,618	10,109	654	48,138	43,540
<b>1948</b>									
January–March	167,445	82,316	27,970	30,784	14,197	11,504	674	55,685	52,377
April–June	154,525	69,570	25,384	31,945	15,006	11,786	835	58,261	54,802
July–September	137,947	63,144	22,630	28,156	12,739	10,610	668	50,666	47,165
October–December	136,284	60,873	22,570	28,070	13,725	10,377	669	48,484	45,746
<b>1949</b>									
January–March	166,848	80,174	28,590	30,158	16,120	11,163	643	54,576	51,989
April–June	180,824	90,330	30,942	31,622	15,934	11,278	718	55,857	53,020
July–September	169,214	84,268	29,038	29,228	15,375	10,649	656	52,483	49,925
October–December	165,355	82,501	28,786	27,914	15,499	9,997	658	49,698	47,220
<b>1950</b>									
January–March	177,892	86,654	30,492	30,762	18,194	11,183	607	56,787	54,215

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly data for 1940–44 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1947, p. 29; for 1945–46, in the *Bulletin* for February 1949, p. 29.

<sup>2</sup> Under 1939 and 1946 amendments.

Table 11.—*Unemployment insurance: Selected data on claims and benefits, by State, March 1950*  
 [Corrected to Apr. 20, 1950]

Region and State	Initial claims <sup>1</sup>		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims <sup>2</sup>		Compensated unemployment				
					All types of unemployment <sup>3</sup>		Total unemployment		
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment
Total, 51 States	1,203,423	403,000	9,745,761	2,980,000	9,088,545	\$187,215,087	2,097,364	8,628,000	\$20,90
Region I:									
Connecticut	20,826	7,466	162,302	52,797	161,758	3,409,561	37,320	153,098	21,61
Maine	12,513	4,381	82,079	20,070	75,087	1,175,273	17,328	66,921	15,79
Massachusetts	83,341	34,950	371,074	116,160	326,851	8,189,613	82,351	329,952	23,90
New Hampshire	11,768	4,467	56,770	17,608	51,086	895,675	11,789	44,668	18,74
Rhode Island	30,296	15,202	70,185	27,590	64,313	1,420,722	14,842	60,896	22,78
Vermont	1,723	438	21,796	5,296	21,674	417,101	5,002	19,309	20,20
Region II:									
Delaware	2,034	670	16,742	3,556	16,074	308,841	3,700	14,836	19,99
New Jersey	48,661	20,185	412,676	142,579	405,259	8,175,123	93,522	384,656	20,66
New York	250,980	( <sup>5</sup> )	1,489,065	( <sup>7</sup> )	1,412,334	32,460,282	325,924	1,374,205	22,98
Pennsylvania	124,542	33,578	859,910	201,083	799,006	16,603,963	184,387	767,776	21,13
Region III:									
District of Columbia	2,985	865	30,194	9,685	25,728	462,526	5,937	25,460	17,97
Maryland	13,902	4,081	107,925	27,323	108,264	2,176,280	24,984	99,331	20,83
North Carolina	19,516	9,942	137,094	69,122	132,045	1,910,997	30,472	127,449	14,64
Virginia	11,204	3,669	97,063	27,859	87,307	1,395,161	20,148	82,581	16,23
West Virginia	9,981	1,764	120,210	23,654	117,501	2,001,041	27,116	107,002	17,69
Region IV:									
Kentucky	10,755	3,023	134,719	29,733	118,550	1,769,405	27,358	115,172	15,06
Michigan	45,494	9,727	394,868	86,487	392,872	8,572,054	81,432	344,660	24,59
Ohio	55,062	14,036	620,021	155,804	558,331	13,749,663	128,846	532,073	23,49
Region V:									
Illinois	61,328	19,803	617,031	187,431	580,109	10,487,144	133,872	518,849	18,98
Indiana	21,220	4,870	161,568	40,937	152,915	2,760,410	35,288	145,244	18,51
Minnesota	7,731	2,023	155,061	33,712	166,380	3,042,538	33,396	158,009	18,60
Wisconsin	12,094	2,553	116,843	28,604	103,719	2,303,508	23,035	97,490	22,54
Region VI:									
Alabama	17,049	2,752	129,717	26,413	113,851	1,762,633	26,273	108,132	15,78
Florida	11,762	3,274	70,757	22,735	44,059	602,493	10,167	42,518	13,13
Georgia	10,916	4,465	101,055	44,925	92,105	1,253,144	21,255	88,262	13,80
Mississippi	7,149	1,521	77,103	15,303	65,390	922,577	15,090	61,849	14,32
South Carolina	7,705	2,494	62,136	21,036	62,946	1,044,181	14,526	60,345	16,90
Tennessee	13,183	5,536	196,675	72,010	108,237	2,455,549	38,824	161,600	14,78
Region VII:									
Iowa	4,916	1,472	61,119	14,622	56,828	1,070,180	13,114	52,733	19,35
Kansas	6,206	1,294	65,133	12,463	62,718	1,273,533	14,473	58,272	20,80
Missouri	20,707	7,626	209,205	67,163	171,451	2,907,303	39,566	165,676	17,29
Nebraska	2,835	875	39,694	7,760	39,951	712,395	9,219	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )
North Dakota	681	103	17,234	2,309	24,489	405,271	5,651	22,969	20,53
South Dakota	816	150	15,178	2,522	16,216	287,842	3,742	15,350	18,00
Region VIII:									
Arkansas	7,665	1,305	84,364	15,420	73,166	1,140,794	16,885	68,921	16,18
Louisiana	15,261	2,599	153,501	25,167	134,670	2,757,204	31,078	125,794	20,99
New Mexico	2,320	417	22,845	3,693	20,230	354,068	4,666	19,593	17,66
Oklahoma	8,649	1,722	91,444	21,267	70,341	1,281,528	16,233	66,707	18,58
Texas	18,356	4,013	141,494	33,383	113,497	1,871,373	26,192	109,190	16,77
Region IX:									
Colorado	4,335	952	34,134	8,102	29,121	590,208	6,720	27,553	20,63
Idaho	2,150	394	47,122	6,360	41,620	793,125	9,605	40,416	19,23
Montana	2,854	509	50,684	9,607	52,156	945,113	12,036	52,156	18,12
Utah	3,714	731	44,004	11,696	40,105	932,885	9,255	37,153	23,89
Wyoming	1,309	240	13,775	2,433	16,606	401,599	3,832	15,536	24,66
Region X:									
Arizona	4,020	889	26,981	7,213	18,088	382,254	4,174	17,172	21,40
California	132,212	37,068	1,262,607	452,435	1,197,477	26,720,199	276,342	1,130,876	22,80
Nevada	1,550	405	14,567	4,512	18,205	429,902	4,201	17,196	24,08
Oregon	13,378	2,391	171,588	29,727	168,779	3,587,497	38,949	160,504	21,66
Washington	20,728	4,320	266,932	52,368	262,619	5,497,980	60,605	251,303	21,20
Territories:									
Alaska	1,025	217	17,367	2,947	25,273	654,358	5,832	24,668	26,03
Hawaii	1,896	550	22,150	7,650	21,198	401,018	4,892	18,265	20,39

<sup>1</sup> Excludes transitional claims. Includes intrastate claims sent directly to the central office in some States.

<sup>2</sup> Maryland and Nevada have no provision for filing waiting-period claims.

<sup>3</sup> Total, part-total, and partial.

<sup>4</sup> Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

<sup>5</sup> Includes estimate for New York.

<sup>6</sup> Includes estimate for Nebraska.

<sup>7</sup> Data not received.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

(Continued from page 22)

HISCOCK, IRA V. Community Health Organization. (4th ed.) New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1950. 278 pp. \$2.75.  
 Brings earlier material up to date

and discusses new developments.

*Medical Care Programs in Industry: Brief Reviews of Seven Leading Plans.* (Reprinted from the Industrial Hygiene Newsletter.) Washington: Federal Security

Agency, Public Health Service, 1949. 10 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution, apply to the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

**Table 12.—Unemployment insurance: Ratio of State insured unemployment in week ended March 11, 1950, to average monthly covered employment, April 1948–March 1949**

Region and State	Insured unemployment <sup>1</sup>	Average covered employment <sup>2</sup> (in thousands)	Ratio (percent) of insured unemployment to covered employment
Continental U. S.	2,205,378	32,752	6.7
Region I:			
Connecticut	36,214	627	5.8
Maine	18,798	173	10.9
Massachusetts	80,669	1,448	5.6
New Hampshire	11,783	129	9.1
Rhode Island	15,294	235	6.5
Vermont	4,815	63	7.6
Region II:			
Delaware	3,714	93	4.0
New Jersey	89,300	1,300	6.9
New York	327,634	4,345	7.5
Pennsylvania	200,301	3,096	6.5
Region III:			
District of Columbia	7,009	221	3.2
Maryland	26,655	563	4.7
North Carolina	34,387	634	5.4
Virginia	21,596	497	4.3
West Virginia	28,730	400	7.2
Region IV:			
Kentucky	31,284	390	8.0
Michigan	98,592	1,592	6.2
Ohio	139,273	2,201	6.3
Region V:			
Illinois	143,663	2,358	6.1
Indiana	36,792	899	4.1
Minnesota	39,364	518	7.2
Wisconsin	25,284	737	3.4
Region VI:			
Alabama	29,118	425	6.9
Florida	15,638	389	4.0
Georgia	25,910	526	4.9
Mississippi	17,534	179	9.8
South Carolina	15,638	317	4.9
Tennessee	41,311	484	8.5
Region VII:			
Iowa	14,536	343	4.2
Kansas	14,886	242	6.2
Missouri	44,840	775	5.8
Nebraska	9,178	162	5.7
North Dakota	4,877	44	11.1
South Dakota	3,096	52	6.0
Region VIII:			
Arkansas	21,023	219	9.6
Louisiana	34,212	460	7.4
New Mexico	4,700	89	5.3
Oklahoma	20,528	278	7.4
Texas	38,063	1,194	3.2
Region IX:			
Colorado	7,594	197	3.9
Idaho	10,453	90	11.6
Montana	12,338	99	12.5
Utah	9,262	124	7.5
Wyoming	3,463	56	6.2
Region X:			
Arizona	6,148	106	5.8
California	279,981	2,491	11.2
Nevada	3,446	37	9.3
Oregon	37,960	310	12.2
Washington	58,573	515	11.4

<sup>1</sup> Represents number of continued claims adjusted to represent unemployment in the week in which the 8th of the month falls.

<sup>2</sup> Average number of workers in covered employment in the pay period of each type (weekly, semi-monthly, etc.) ending nearest the 15th of each month; corrected to Jan. 26, 1950.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

**Table 13.—Veterans' unemployment allowances: Claims and payments, March 1950<sup>1</sup>**

State or jurisdiction	Initial claims	Continued claims	Payments
Total	20,078	274,993	\$5,712,335
Alabama	355	6,632	139,186
Alaska	43	476	8,911
Arizona	241	2,218	45,995
Arkansas	192	3,644	74,400
California	2,869	26,534	557,740
Colorado	266	2,728	55,706
Connecticut	318	3,237	64,444
Delaware	38	390	8,146
District of Columbia	111	1,187	23,896
Florida	572	5,028	97,805
Georgia	308	4,000	84,498
Hawaii	120	3,318	66,245
Idaho	73	1,460	29,137
Illinois	844	10,774	238,698
Indiana	368	5,108	112,716
Iowa	168	2,130	44,444
Kansas	207	1,963	50,346
Kentucky	229	3,961	90,736
Louisiana	298	3,651	73,465
Maine	162	3,334	72,933
Maryland	175	3,271	64,055
Massachusetts	771	12,746	251,204
Michigan	855	16,325	356,432
Minnesota	290	6,380	131,218
Mississippi	201	1,764	39,936
Missouri	394	6,683	138,173
Montana	82	1,727	34,362
Nebraska	111	1,280	25,870
Nevada	33	337	5,685
New Hampshire	109	1,678	36,224
New Jersey	498	7,343	141,716
New Mexico	162	1,594	25,101
New York	2,397	21,269	447,204
North Carolina	425	4,397	94,448
North Dakota	45	848	19,593
Ohio	775	13,331	272,370
Oklahoma	232	3,888	68,217
Oregon	202	4,204	89,524
Panama Canal Zone	0	24	480
Pennsylvania	1,287	27,989	591,766
Puerto Rico	65	1,555	32,980
Rhode Island	87	2,238	44,277
Samoa-Guam	0	24	480
South Carolina	230	2,814	55,775
South Dakota	50	1,044	21,223
Tennessee	309	4,042	115,471
Texas	722	8,588	161,842
Utah	123	1,463	29,393
Vermont	58	1,068	21,751
Virginia	316	4,074	82,071
Washington	471	7,504	129,066
West Virginia	206	6,113	126,952
Wisconsin	413	5,135	109,118
Wyoming	51	430	8,771

<sup>1</sup> Represents activities under title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; excludes data for self-employed veterans.

Source: Data reported to the Readjustment Allowance Service, Veterans Administration, by unemployment insurance agencies in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii, and by the Veterans Administration for the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and Samoa-Guam.

**Table 14.—Nonfarm placements: Number, by State, March 1950**

[Corrected to Apr. 20, 1950]

Region and State	Total	Women	Veterans <sup>1</sup>
Total, 52 States	368,040	164,889	88,680
Region I:			
Connecticut	6,379	3,363	1,259
Maine	1,656	734	394
Massachusetts	9,446	5,165	2,257
New Hampshire	910	468	220
Rhode Island	2,124	1,414	275
Vermont	516	189	176
Region II:			
Delaware	1,097	488	219
New Jersey	9,758	6,235	1,365
New York	51,188	35,135	6,131
Pennsylvania	14,294	8,737	3,020
Region III:			
District of Columbia	3,450	1,834	720
Maryland	3,591	1,329	894
North Carolina	8,891	3,807	1,841
Virginia	6,475	2,662	1,115
West Virginia	1,931	953	453
Region IV:			
Kentucky	1,837	796	444
Michigan	6,462	2,112	2,021
Ohio	16,752	6,065	4,241
Region V:			
Illinois	13,123	4,897	4,054
Indiana	6,772	3,077	1,924
Minnesota	5,563	1,827	1,000
Wisconsin	6,803	2,890	1,809
Region VI:			
Alabama	9,764	4,005	1,711
Florida	12,783	5,338	3,329
Georgia	7,388	3,168	1,422
Mississippi	7,074	2,950	1,161
South Carolina	6,757	1,947	1,427
Tennessee	8,463	3,597	2,246
Region VII:			
Iowa	5,589	2,007	1,761
Kansas	5,700	1,890	1,649
Missouri	8,019	3,042	2,068
Nebraska	3,164	828	1,083
North Dakota	1,157	500	209
South Dakota	1,145	347	355
Region VIII:			
Arkansas	6,661	2,478	1,666
Louisiana	6,025	2,372	1,506
New Mexico	3,320	800	1,162
Oklahoma	10,632	3,600	2,923
Texas	32,117	11,358	7,973
Region IX:			
Colorado	4,034	1,253	1,407
Idaho	1,966	642	817
Montana	1,365	344	435
Utah	2,029	725	629
Wyoming	783	227	249
Region X:			
Arizona	2,657	1,017	804
California	26,984	11,602	9,132
Nevada	1,222	345	393
Oregon	4,396	1,391	1,540
Washington	5,224	1,601	1,470
Territories:			
Alaska	681	214	215
Hawaii	1,288	302	461
Puerto Rico	635	3	635

<sup>1</sup> Represents placements of veterans of all wars.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 15.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, March 1949–March 1950<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance
			Families	Children					Families	Children		
Number of recipients							Percentage change from previous month					
1949												
March	2,552,554	508,276	1,300,472	87,100	491,000	-----	+1.0	+2.7	+2.6	+0.5	+6.6	
April	2,581,556	520,299	1,327,634	87,806	476,000	-----	+1.1	+2.2	+2.1	+0.8	-3.1	
May	2,605,689	529,361	1,349,251	88,537	465,000	-----	+0.9	+1.7	+1.6	+0.8	-2.3	
June	2,625,594	536,758	1,365,813	89,301	461,000	-----	+0.8	+1.4	+1.2	+0.9	-0.9	
July	2,643,274	543,541	1,381,957	89,029	461,000	-----	+0.7	+1.3	+1.2	+0.7	+1.1	
August	2,661,287	561,716	1,402,033	90,513	475,000	-----	+0.7	+1.5	+1.5	+0.6	+2.9	
September	2,679,906	559,900	1,423,447	91,112	479,000	-----	+0.7	+1.5	+1.5	+0.7	+0.9	
October	2,697,721	571,480	1,453,922	91,599	497,000	-----	+0.7	+2.1	+2.1	+0.5	+3.8	
November	2,715,731	585,411	1,486,404	92,164	543,000	-----	+0.7	+2.4	+2.2	+0.6	+0.1	
December	2,735,987	599,388	1,520,908	92,757	562,000	-----	+0.7	+2.4	+2.3	+0.6	+3.7	
1950												
January	2,749,049	610,437	1,550,191	93,109	596,000	-----	+0.5	+1.8	+1.9	+0.4	+6.0	
February	2,761,507	621,977	1,580,648	93,627	627,000	-----	+0.5	+1.9	+2.0	+0.6	+5.1	
March	2,760,379	634,676	1,612,478	94,065	652,000	(3)	+2.0	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+4.1	
Amount of assistance							Percentage change from previous month					
1949												
March	\$175,839,615	\$110,108,985	\$37,487,847	\$3,877,783	\$24,365,000	+3.0	+1.5	+3.1	+1.0	+10.5		
April	177,089,964	111,800,120	38,249,639	3,926,205	23,114,000	+0.7	+1.5	+2.0	+1.2	-5.1		
May	178,058,362	113,310,439	38,679,549	3,974,374	22,094,000	+0.5	+1.4	+1.1	+1.2	-4.4		
June	179,588,519	114,460,546	39,027,227	4,020,746	22,080,000	+0.9	+1.0	+0.9	+1.2	-1.1		
July	181,034,172	115,473,593	39,530,120	4,066,459	21,964,000	+0.8	+0.9	+1.3	+1.1	-0.5		
August	184,106,698	116,641,091	40,224,594	4,108,013	23,133,000	+0.7	+1.0	+1.8	+1.0	+5.3		
September	187,615,987	119,156,207	40,958,083	4,200,697	23,301,000	+0.9	+2.2	+1.8	+2.3	+7.7		
October	189,896,770	119,710,542	41,940,720	4,196,508	24,049,000	+1.2	+0.5	+2.4	-1	+3.2		
November	195,806,102	120,852,028	43,281,620	4,238,454	27,434,000	+3.1	+1.0	+3.2	+1.0	+14.1		
December	199,576,343	122,457,332	44,457,297	4,276,714	28,385,000	+1.9	+1.3	+2.7	+0.9	+3.5		
1950												
January	201,060,412	122,786,247	44,785,244	4,300,921	29,188,000	+0.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.6	+2.8		
February	203,118,764	122,333,529	45,635,299	4,318,936	30,831,000	+1.0	-0.4	+1.9	+0.4	+5.6		
March	205,297,050	121,284,952	46,514,197	4,345,901	33,152,000	+1.1	-0.9	+1.9	+0.6	+7.5		

<sup>1</sup> Data subject to revision. Excludes programs administered without Federal participation in States administering such programs concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 16.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1950<sup>1</sup>

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—				State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—					
				February 1950 in—		March 1949 in—						February 1950 in—		March 1949 in—			
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			Total amount	Average	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
Total <sup>2</sup>	2,760,379	\$121,284,952	\$43.94	(0)	-0.9	+8.1	+10.1	Mo.	129,883	\$5,642,901	\$43.45	+0.3	+0.5	+6.9	+0.9		
Ala.	79,109	1,623,156	20.50	+0.8	+0.7	+11.3	+1.3	Mont.	11,769	625,362	53.14	+0.7	+1.5	+6.4	+26.0		
Alaska	1,563	92,277	59.04	+0.5	+0.2	+9.3	+26.3	Nebr.	23,930	1,048,301	43.81	(0)	+1.1	+4	+5.5		
Ariz.	12,910	680,537	52.71	+1.0	+0.8	+25.3	+20.8	Nev.	2,573	139,175	54.09	+0.4	+0.5	+11.5	+11.6		
Ark.	63,215	1,613,295	25.52	+1.7	+2.4	+18.1	+43.5	N. H.	7,386	325,073	44.13	+0.2	+0.7	+4.6	+7.8		
Calif.	264,350	18,640,866	70.52	-4.9	-5.1	+22.0	+21.6	N. J.	24,305	1,192,208	49.05	(0)	-4	+3.4	+10.0		
Colo. <sup>3</sup>	50,117	3,292,854	65.70	+0.3	+0.3	+7.0	+4.7	N. Mex.	10,105	362,102	35.83	+0.5	+0.6	+10.6	+13.5		
Conn.	19,133	1,159,690	60.61	+1.1	+4.0	+17.7	+31.6	N. Y.	120,855	6,354,886	52.58	+0.4	-4	+4.5	+2.5		
Del.	1,663	47,642	28.65	0	+0.3	+13.3	+16.8	N. C.	59,449	1,299,365	21.86	+1.3	+1.7	+15.4	+19.4		
D. C.	2,819	120,202	42.64	+0.9	+1.0	+10.0	+8.0	N. Dak.	8,950	428,572	47.89	+0.1	+3	+3.1	+6.6		
Fla.	68,121	2,756,610	40.47	+0.6	+0.5	+8.0	+9.4	Ohio.	126,596	5,867,906	46.35	-4	-7	+1.4	+1.8		
Ga.	98,670	2,283,800	23.15	+0.8	+1.3	+8.6	+17.3	Oklahoma.	101,056	4,806,950	47.57	-1	-8.7	+2.0	-0.5		
Hawaii	2,405	78,302	32.56	+0.8	+0.8	+5.8	(0)	Oreg.	23,549	1,253,806	33.24	+0.5	+1.1	+3.3	+14.8		
Idaho	11,432	537,607	47.03	+0.7	+0.5	+8.8	+9.7	Pa.	94,143	3,751,845	39.85	+0.7	+3	+7.8	+7.7		
Ill.	127,539	5,173,224	40.56	-0.5	-0.3	+1.1	-3.4	R. I.	10,281	474,914	46.19	+0.4	+4	+8.6	+14.3		
Ind.	52,078	1,873,498	35.97	+0.6	+0.9	+4.8	+9.0	S. C.	40,827	974,596	23.87	+1.3	+3.2	+13.0	+10.7		
Iowa	49,323	2,423,696	49.14	+0.1	+0.4	+2.0	+5.4	S. Dak.	12,193	475,194	38.97	-2	-1	+2.1	+6.2		
Kans.	38,978	1,964,738	50.41	+0.4	+0.5	+5.8	+22.5	Tenn.	63,618	1,978,068	31.09	+0.9	+1.1	+11.8	+29.2		
Ky.	62,562	1,302,443	20.82	+1.8	+2	+12.1	+12.3	Tex.	222,175	7,584,071	34.14	+0.5	+6	+4.8	+5.1		
La.	122,784	5,802,038	47.25	+0.7	+0.7	+6.1	+6.7	Utah.	10,181	460,438	45.23	+1	+1	-3	-10.7		
Maine	14,806	645,679	43.61	+0.9	+1.6	+10.6	+27.2	Vt.	6,749	237,116	35.13	-9	-8	+1.3	+2		
Md.	12,011	444,418	37.00	+0.9	+1.0	+6	+4	Va.	19,256	410,210	21.30	+0.7	+0	+10.2	+18.5		
Mass.	100,358	6,555,596	65.32	+0.6	-0.4	+8.8	+16.9	Wash.	72,516	4,630,384	63.85	+0.5	+7	+8.3	+2.7		
Mich.	99,844	4,678,186	46.85	+0.3	+0.5	+7.1	+17.8	W. Va.	26,774	728,411	27.21	+0.8	+8	+16.5	+50.8		
Minn.	55,879	2,754,472	49.29	+0.1	(0)	+1.9	+6.7	Wis.	52,507	2,254,540	42.94	+0.7	+1.0	+7.6	+12.0		
Miss.	62,745	1,196,889	19.08	+0.9	+1.2	+13.4	+19.5	Wyo.	4,277	235,943	55.17	+0.2	+0.3	+3.6	+1.3		

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24–26. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 3,654 recipients under 65 years of age in Colorado and payments to

these recipients; such payments are made without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 17.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, March 1950<sup>1</sup>

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1950 in—		March 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup>	652,000	\$33,152,000	\$50.83	+4.1	+7.5	+32.7	+36.1
Ala.	8,486	104,188	12.28	+1.8	+1.6	+34.4	+1.5
Alaska	127	4,545	35.79	+7.6	+6.5	(*)	(*)
Ariz.	1,455	52,020	35.75	+1.3	+2.0	-20.1	-18.8
Ark. <sup>3</sup>	2,631	33,431	12.71	+3.2	+2.4	-1.0	+2.7
Calif. <sup>4</sup>	57,520	2,675,262	46.51	+8.3	+8.8	+31.4	+21.1
Colo.	5,370	220,438	41.05	-1.2	+6.6	-3.6	-11.6
Conn.	6,830	364,079	53.31	-2.4	+7.2	+31.1	+39.3
Del.	1,493	57,014	38.19	+3.4	+2.8	+25.1	+25.4
D. C.	1,573	74,034	47.07	+2.2	+2.1	+18.0	+15.7
Fla.	4,900	73,300	—	—	—	—	—
Ga.	3,380	55,019	16.23	-1.0	-2.4	+.6	+3.4
Hawaii	3,903	200,626	50.24	+7.0	+6.5	+154.7	+145.0
Idaho <sup>5</sup>	551	19,318	35.06	+4.0	+5.4	+11.3	+23.4
Ill.	49,730	2,509,712	50.47	+4.3	+8.2	+40.1	+23.7
Ind. <sup>6</sup>	18,593	550,122	29.59	+1.6	+7.9	+31.4	+32.1
Iowa	5,064	159,609	31.52	0	+8	+2.7	+5.9
Kans.	6,223	291,648	46.87	-3.7	-7.4	+6.1	+3.8
Ky.	3,700	84,900	—	—	—	—	—
La.	27,645	1,058,688	38.30	+.9	+1.1	+40.3	+36.5
Maine	5,760	268,507	46.54	+6.3	+15.6	+48.0	+60.6
Md.	6,083	293,490	48.25	+6.6	+7.6	+25.4	+36.8
Mass.	27,824	1,629,501	58.56	+1.9	+12.5	+31.4	+42.2
Mich.	51,173	3,077,290	60.14	+20.5	+50.8	+36.0	+57.1
Minn.	9,178	477,756	52.05	+1.1	+5.9	+2	+1.1
Miss.	717	8,315	11.60	+2.6	+8.5	+26.9	+24.8
Mo.	17,577	566,397	32.22	+8	+9	+14.3	+19.4
Mont.	1,876	72,320	38.55	+3.8	+9.7	+11.7	+37.7
Nebr.	2,075	72,196	34.79	-1.5	+4.2	+5.0	+10.4
Nev.	337	9,332	27.69	-15.5	-10.9	-17.4	+5.8
N. H.	2,528	121,499	48.06	+4	+13.4	+28.7	+48.4
N. J. <sup>7</sup>	18,500	* 920,000	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mex.	1,825	44,071	24.15	+6	+1.7	-3.1	+1.5
N. Y. <sup>8</sup>	96,876	7,014,399	72.41	+3.4	+4.5	+33.7	+30.4
N. C.	4,500	66,334	14.74	+1.0	+2.9	+10.9	+11.7
N. Dak.	1,297	51,485	39.70	-2	-3.2	+18.7	+13.2
Ohio <sup>9</sup>	41,250	1,912,141	46.35	+4.5	+6.5	+35.3	+23.8
Oklahoma <sup>10</sup>	6,600	101,648	(12)	-6.2	(12)	+24.9	—
Oreg.	11,912	889,626	49.50	-2.0	-7	+11.0	+12.6
Pa.	66,195	4,175,362	63.08	+7.3	+4.6	+81.5	+105.4
R. I.	7,997	536,303	67.06	+6.4	+15.6	+80.0	+107.2
S. C.	5,497	87,657	15.95	+1.0	+2.7	+16.5	+17.8
S. Dak.	1,110	41,120	—	—	—	—	—
Tenn.	2,755	35,617	12.93	-1.2	-4.8	+35.8	+33.4
Tex.	5,300	101,000	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	3,208	163,462	50.95	+5.4	+6.1	+30.9	+12.9
Vt.	13,100	55,000	—	—	—	—	—
Va.	4,821	114,913	23.84	+4.5	+8.4	+10.7	+14.9
Wash.	24,099	1,427,450	59.23	-9.3	-16.6	+25.6	+2.9
W. Va.	5,400	121,861	22.57	+2.5	+3.7	+40.9	+103.1
Wis.	11,506	655,173	56.94	+1.8	+8.6	+49.7	+73.0
Wyo.	640	28,177	44.03	-8.7	-12.3	+12.1	-1.2

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage change not calculated on base of less than 100 cases.

<sup>4</sup> State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

<sup>5</sup> About 13 percent of this total is estimated.

<sup>6</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

<sup>8</sup> Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

<sup>9</sup> Estimated.

<sup>10</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only.

<sup>11</sup> Includes 4,335 cases and payments of \$172,588 representing supplementation of aid to dependent children payments.

<sup>12</sup> Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,544 cases were aided by county commissioners and 5,421 cases under program administered by State Board of Public Welfare. Average per case and percentage changes not computed.

<sup>13</sup> Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.

Table 18.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1950<sup>1</sup>

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1950 in—		March 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup>	94,065	\$4,345,901	\$46.20	+0.5	+0.6	+8.0	+12.1
Total <sup>3</sup> States <sup>4</sup>	75,753	3,613,266	47.70	+.6	+.7	+0.4	+13.6
Ala.	1,417	32,242	22.75	+.9	+1.2	+13.8	+5.0
Ariz.	818	50,454	61.68	0	(*)	+14.7	+9.1
Ark.	1,885	56,573	30.01	+1.4	+1.8	+8.5	+32.4
Calif. <sup>5</sup>	10,086	833,609	82.65	+.8	+8	+18.8	+18.9
Colo.	391	21,906	56.03	+1.0	+4	+2.4	+3.5
Conn.	246	15,113	61.43	+4.7	+9.9	+50.0	+91.1
Del.	181	7,415	40.97	0	+1	+26.6	+43.2
D. C.	264	11,937	45.22	-2.2	-2	+18.4	+16.2
Fla.	3,250	130,921	42.93	+.7	+7.6	+10.7	—
Ga.	2,630	72,330	27.41	+.8	+1.4	+7.0	+17.5
Hawaii	107	3,986	37.25	-1.8	-1	(*)	(*)
Idaho	212	10,828	51.08	-1.4	-1.2	+3.9	+2.1
Ill.	4,465	202,341	48.32	-.8	-3	-2.1	+5
Ind.	1,368	71,428	38.24	+4	(*)	+1.7	+5.9
Iowa	1,207	6,191	54.01	+2	+4	+5	+4.0
Kans.	757	39,459	52.13	-1	-1.1	-4.8	+8.8
Ky.	2,182	48,227	22.10	+.6	-8	+10.3	+10.3
La.	1,811	77,708	42.91	+1.4	+1.4	+13.8	+16.0
Maine	661	29,210	44.19	-2	+2	+6	+16.2
Md.	478	19,510	40.82	-4	-5	+1.3	+2.6
Mass.	1,492	98,076	65.73	+1.2	+1.8	+12.4	+24.3
Mich.	1,841	93,602	50.84	+2	+7	+14.2	+27.1
Minn.	1,089	62,725	57.60	-3	-2	+1.0	+5.6
Miss.	2,722	72,110	26.49	+1.8	+2.0	+11.9	+15.1
Mo.	2,829	115,160	40.00	+5	+5	+2.5	+16.0
Mont.	524	30,103	57.45	0	+1.0	+12.4	+40.4
Nebr.	672	37,058	55.15	+2.6	+4.4	+26.3	+43.2
Nev.	53	1,688	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
N. H.	322	15,224	47.28	-6	-1	+3.9	+6.0
N. J.	742	40,199	54.18	+1.4	+2.4	+14.7	+27.3
N. Mex.	485	17,306	35.68	+1.7	+2.1	+12.3	+5.6
N. Y.	3,930	229,203	58.34	-4	-1.3	+5.5	+2.5
N. C.	3,994	134,562	33.69	+1.8	+3.2	+13.5	+29.3
N. Dak.	114	5,602	49.14	-9	-7.3	-2.6	+2.3
Ohio	3,823	172,808	45.20	+3	+4	+7.4	+8.6
Oklahoma	2,730	144,783	53.03	-3	-3	+3.5	+3.6
Oreg.	389	22,884	38.83	+5	+9	-3	+7.4
Pa.	15,450	617,787	39.99	-3	(*)	+2.6	+3.1
R. I.	170	8,886	52.27	+3.7	+2.8	+11.8	+19.7
S. C.	1,495	45,626	30.52	+1.0	+2.4	+10.0	+18.8
S. Dak.	218	7,814	35.84	+1.4	+1.6	+5.3	+9.6
Tenn.	2,517	95,089	37.78	+1.0	+1.6	+17.3	+22.5
Tex.	6,336	243,688	38.46	+5	+6	+7.6	+7.5
Utah	207	10,237	49.45	-1.0	-3	+1.5	-8.7
Vt.	187	7,220	38.61	-5	-8	0	-2.2
Va.	1,507	43,902	29.13	+9	+1.5	+12.2	+21.9
Wash. <sup>11</sup>	805	63,200	78.51	+1.6	+1.3	+13.9	+13.2
W. Va.	1,019	31,671	31.08	+2.1	+2.4	+15.3	+45.9
Wis.	1,394	64,878	46.54	+4	+8	+6.2	+10.7
Wyo.	95	5,332	56.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. Data exclude program in Connecticut administered without Federal participation concurrently with program under the Social Security Act. Alaska does not administer aid to the blind. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 554 recipients of aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and 11 in Washington and payments to these recipients for whom Federal funds are not available.

<sup>3</sup> States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. Includes recipients of and payments for aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and Washington.

<sup>4</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

<sup>7</sup> Represents statutory monthly pension of \$40 per recipient; excludes payment for other than a month.

<sup>8</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 19.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1950*<sup>1</sup>

State	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—						
	Families	Children	Total amount	Average per family	February 1950 in—		March 1949 in—		Number of—	Amount	
					Number of—		Amount	Families	Children		
					Families	Children					
Total	634,676	1,612,478	\$46,514,197	\$73.29	+2.0	+2.0	+1.9	+24.6	+24.0	+24.1	
Total, 50 States <sup>2</sup>	634,642	1,612,394	46,512,877	73.29	+2.0	+2.0	+1.9	+24.6	+24.0	+24.1	
Alabama	16,612	45,704	548,972	33.05	+2.1	+2.1	+1.5	+32.1	+33.4	+19.7	
Alaska	604	1,368	33,298	55.13	+3.2	+2.9	+4.9	+65.9	+57.1	+171.2	
Arizona	3,863	10,734	330,179	86.82	+1.6	+1.7	+1.6	+29.8	+28.9	+20.8	
Arkansas	15,232	39,588	640,803	42.07	+5.3	+5.5	+5.6	+40.5	+41.3	+57.7	
California	42,690	98,589	4,801,330	112.55	+7.0	+7.0	+6.1	+90.1	+103.9	+96.9	
Colorado	5,639	15,398	479,947	85.11	+1.5	+1.4	-2.2	+11.4	+11.5	+10.2	
Connecticut	4,710	10,971	514,469	109.23	+3.2	+3.2	+6.6	+49.8	+42.4	+50.0	
Delaware	640	1,849	45,920	71.75	+2.6	+2.9	+3.7	+35.0	+34.4	+33.4	
District of Columbia	2,047	6,205	166,018	81.10	+1.9	+2.3	+1.6	+19.7	+20.6	+17.8	
Florida	26,121	63,851	1,309,550	50.13	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3	+26.7	+26.0	+51.3	
Georgia	13,997	35,974	635,480	45.40	+3.2	+3.0	+4.4	+25.0	+24.4	+30.8	
Hawaii	3,694	11,009	322,518	87.31	+4.9	+5.0	+4.8	+93.4	+95.7	+95.8	
Idaho	2,552	6,411	250,232	98.05	+2.1	+1.5	+1.9	+18.3	+16.8	+20.9	
Illinois	25,446	64,960	2,268,824	88.16	-1.0	-1.0	-6	+5.8	+6.3	-5.2	
Indiana	11,209	27,186	737,162	65.77	+2.3	+2.0	+2.8	+25.4	+23.2	+34.0	
Iowa	5,080	13,042	391,558	77.08	+2.0	+2.1	+2.5	+10.9	+10.7	+39.2	
Kansas	5,702	14,744	484,490	84.97	+3	+6	+8	+11.0	+12.1	+13.6	
Kentucky	19,800	49,837	751,218	37.94	+3.5	+3.2	-2	+14.7	+14.8	+13.6	
Louisiana	30,354	77,894	1,789,150	58.94	+1.1	+8	+1.1	+41.8	+39.7	+40.9	
Maine	3,774	9,894	246,230	65.24	+3.5	+3.6	+3.9	+15.6	+7.4	-5.3	
Maryland	6,409	19,127	515,115	80.37	+3.1	+2.7	+1.4	+9.6	+10.0	+4.7	
Massachusetts	13,241	32,043	1,519,650	114.77	+1.1	+1.2	+1.3	+18.0	+17.1	+18.9	
Michigan	27,642	63,281	2,452,505	88.72	+7	+7	+9	+18.2	+15.9	+22.5	
Minnesota	7,942	20,083	729,100	91.80	+1.3	+1.2	+2.3	+6.8	+6.3	+40.8	
Mississippi	10,612	29,227	285,845	26.94	+4.2	+4.7	+4.6	+39.9	+43.9	+43.2	
Missouri	25,757	64,351	1,355,968	52.64	+7	+4	+5	+10.7	+7.7	+8.3	
Montana	2,509	6,525	209,346	33.44	+8	+3	+8	+23.4	+24.8	+44.1	
Nebraska	3,679	8,778	306,405	83.28	+1.3	+8	+1.2	+12.1	+12.5	+11.1	
Nevada	34	84	1,320	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
New Hampshire	1,611	3,977	146,257	90.79	+1.4	+1.2	+2.2	+18.4	+16.9	+24.3	
New Jersey	5,526	14,038	473,003	85.69	+2.1	+1.5	+1.7	+9.1	+6.2	+12.4	
New Mexico	5,226	13,473	272,982	52.24	+8	+8	+9	+7.0	+7.4	+6.1	
New York	59,146	136,064	6,111,406	103.33	+1.3	+1.2	+1.6	+15.0	+13.2	+8.0	
North Carolina	14,519	40,846	629,626	43.37	+2.8	+2.8	+3.2	+27.5	+25.9	+34.1	
North Dakota	1,847	4,994	189,873	102.80	+4	-1	-1.0	+6.8	+7.6	+13.6	
Ohio <sup>3</sup>	14,131	37,953	871,682	61.69	+1.1	+1.3	+1.1	+18.6	+17.4	-6.4	
Oklahoma	23,758	60,255	1,232,569	51.88	-3	(1)	-1	+6	+1.0	+5	
Oregon	3,683	9,213	356,400	104.93	+1.7	+1.9	+1.9	+18.7	+16.4	+14.6	
Pennsylvania	57,733	148,057	5,295,700	91.73	+1.9	+1.8	+1.2	+20.9	+28.8	+29.9	
Rhode Island	3,820	9,097	332,547	87.05	+2.0	+1.4	+1.2	+21.6	+16.4	+25.7	
South Carolina	8,601	24,712	316,931	36.85	+2.1	+2.2	+2.5	+19.6	+20.5	+25.4	
South Dakota	2,271	5,622	148,024	65.18	+4	+2.4	+2	+17.7	+18.2	+39.7	
Tennessee	23,757	63,882	1,152,192	48.50	+2.7	+2.6	+2.7	+34.0	+33.6	+34.5	
Texas	18,051	50,549	809,093	44.82	+2.1	+2.1	+2.2	+13.3	+14.4	+3.4	
Utah	3,590	9,173	332,224	92.54	+4	+2	+1.0	+4.5	+4.8	-10.8	
Vermont	986	2,658	52,877	53.63	-5	-4.1	-3	+4.9	+3.4	+4.4	
Virginia	7,813	22,130	356,181	45.59	+3.2	+3.3	+3.8	+24.5	+23.2	+26.6	
Washington	12,729	30,074	1,287,916	101.18	+1.5	+1.5	+1.7	+27.6	+26.4	-5.3	
West Virginia	18,534	52,306	1,018,207	54.94	+3.3	+3.5	+3.5	+52.8	+58.5	+96.2	
Wisconsin	9,262	23,114	918,857	99.21	+1.3	+1.4	+1.2	+14.6	+14.1	+17.5	
Wyoming	587	1,575	56,900	97.09	+7	+1.0	+1.1	+23.8	+23.7	+22.7	

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in tables represent program administered without Federal participation. Data exclude programs in Florida, Kentucky, and Nebraska administered without Federal participation concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

<sup>4</sup> Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

<sup>5</sup> In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$172,588 from general assistance funds were made to 4,335 families.

<sup>6</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

#### VENDOR PAYMENTS

(Continued from page 10)

hospital funds in Iowa are included as medical assistance.

In general, all amounts reported by the agencies as medical assistance have been included in table 4.

Amounts reported by some States for children receiving child welfare services and for those in foster homes have been excluded. Possibly in other States the expenditures for these cases are included with those for cases receiving medical care only.

It is estimated that assistance agencies are spending during a year as much as \$125 million for medical assistance. If this estimate is approximately correct, about two-thirds of the total cost is being met by vendor payments.